96

Draft.

Discontinued file on [illegible]
[illegible] 1921 & 1922

No 223 of 1908.

Camp Kalupe 21st April 1908

To

The P.A.

Sir

I have the honor to report that the triennial term of the Sanamu Municipality expired on the 31st of March 1908 & to propose that the gentlemen noted in list B enclosed may be nominated as Councillors of the Municipality for the next term commencing from the 1st of April 1908 to 31st of March 1911. I beg to enclose another list B showing the names of three old Councillors.

2). Of the old Councillors in list B Messrs Ahmed Khan Pathan & Faiz Ahmed Khan Pathan are natural brothers. It is sufficient if one of them is a Councillor. Mr. Faiz Ahmed Khan is an magistrate

men. Mr Ahmed Khan has been failing long in the Municipality. I have proposed in his place Mr Abdul Majid Khan and Fayaj Khan Bindar Wavale. He is a young man likely to take interest in municipal affairs. His father was a Councillor of the Municipality & an Second class Sardar

3) Mr Venkappa Reddi who is one of the oldest Councillors has resigned as he ~~[illegible]~~ is getting old. I have proposed in his place Mr Chandrappa Nagappa Naren. He is a Lingayat & a lawyer of some social position.

4.) The two new Councillors proposed are willing to be nominated

5) The officials proposed represent the various departments in the taluk & their nomination is necessary in the interests of efficiency.

The last nomination was sanctioned.

as per ps No 3837 of 16-5-05

communicated to this office

in APH's No 218 of 22-5-05

8) The APHO Chairman are

ex officio President & Vice President

of the Society

9) The managing committee for a

~~long~~ long time consisted of 7 ~~members~~ councillors

including the Chairman. The number

was last year reduced to 4 including

the Chairman, as per APH's No 381 of

1-3-07. The measure was tentative.

I now propose that the number be

increased to 6 including the Chairman. Under §27 of the

Act Municipal Act, the managing

committee is to consist of such

number of councillors not exceeding

9 or not less than 4

— It is difficult at times to

have a quorum in the committee

but others, much work cannot be

~~Conveniently~~ punctually performed
as the number is very limited. The
town is divided into 3 wards each ward
~~which~~ here & there
consists of houses scattered about
Past experience shows that two
~~two~~ councillors at least for each ward are
~~should be~~ necessary for the
proper transaction of business.

The Rambenmore & Haven
Districts have respectively 5 & 6
Councillors on the Managing Committee.
Saraun is by far more extensive
a town than Haven.

Yours &c.
RK

Thos. A.D.A. & Council
Saraun Dist
No 209 of 1908

Forwarded with compliments.

1 The divisional list of nominees may be accepted.

2: In the interest of the efficiency the numbers of the Managing Committee may be raised to six

29/29 - 4-08

Sd L Graham
Actg Divl A.D.A.

Below A.P. No 209 of 29-4-08

No 3117

4th May 1908

Returned with approval

2 The Diwan shd have reported in March (abt. 15th).

Sd C. Hudson

Collector & P.A. Dharwar

No 220 of 1908

7/5/08

Returned to the Diwan

L Graham

A.P. Agent.

No 272 of 1908

Forwarded to the Vice President Savanur Municipality for information and further action

11/5/1908 }
Savanur }

RM

Offg Diwan Savanur

RM

No 1874 of 1910

Dhawas. 16th March 1910.

Memorandum.

Municipal

In connection with handing over to the Savanur Municipality 4 rooms near the market on certain conditions the Diwan is requested to have a plan of the various buildings concerned prepared & submit it for transmission to the Commissioner to enable him to understand the proposal clearly.

W. G. Malleson
for Political Agent, Savanur.

No 217 of 1910.

Savanur 18th March 1910

Copy forwarded to the Overseer for compliance.

2) It is sufficient if the buildings

(a) The three wings of the market
(b) The block of 8 market rooms lately converted into Boys' & Girls' Schools.
(c) Sub Inspector's office.
(d) Proposed 4 wings to the west of the market

} noted in the margin are included in the plan to be prepared for the information

of the Commissioner. S.D.

Lmo 442

Resume the
Diwan Sawant

No. 2 of 1910

Jaunsa 5th April 1910

Returned with compliments to the Commissioner Sukkur State together with the plan of the building as desired.

2/. The site required for the municipal office is shown in red.

Recd. Inward 306. 5-4-10

Resume the
Overseer
Sukkur State

No. of 1910

Jaunsa
April 1910

Forwarded with compliments to the Political

Municipal

No. 1874 of 1910.

Dharwar; 16th March 1910.

Memorandum.

In connection with handing over to the Savanur Municipality 4 rooms near the market on certain conditions --- the Dewan is requested to have a plan of the various buildings concerned prepared and submit it for transmission to the ---- Commissioner to enable him to understand the proposal clearly.

For Political Agent, Savanur.

Inward 275

Copy No 217 of 1910

Forwarded to the overseer for information.

2) It is intimated of the buildings

(a) The three wings of the markets
(b) The block of old market rooms lately converted into Boys & Girls Schools
(c) Sub-Inspector's office
(d) Proposed 6th wing to the west of the markets

} noted in the margin are included in the plan to be prepared & sent for the

information of the Consd D

Savanur 18-3-10 } of Revenue Dewan

Chandrasekhara

No 8/1910.

Memo.

The up presents compts to the P. A & has the honor, with refce to his no (above), to enclose herewith a plan of the various buildings near the market.

No 258 of 1910 — Divn Sec 12/4/10.

To,

The P. Agent Dwr.

Sir,

With refce to (above) I have the honor to enclose herewith the plan of the various buildings near the market as required therein.

The site required for the Rural Office is shown in red.

I have the honor &c

Divn Sec

Reply to letter No. 2814 of 20Th April 1910 from the Collector & Political Agent, Dharwar.

Municipal.

-------o-------

No. S.Poll/ 17 of 1910.

Belgaum, 27th April 1910.

Sanction is granted subject to the conditions mentioned by the Political Agent and the additional condition that the land shall be used only for the purpose for which it is granted and if used for any other purpose shall be liable for restoration without compensation.

Sd/- D.R.Mobedji.

For Commissioner, S.D.

&&&&&&&&&&&&&&

No. 3255 of 1910.

Dharwar, 4th May 1910.

Copy with copy of this office No. 2814 of 20-4-10. --- forwarded to the Divan of Savanur for information & further action with reference to his No. 258 dated 12-4-10.

For Political Agent, Dharwar.

Through

The Assistant Political Agent, Dharwar with reference to correspondence received with his No. S.M.A.-420 - dated 23-2-10.

In no 264 15-5-10

9/6

No 276 of 1910

Chavadar per 14-5-10 / 15

Forwarded to the Divan of Savanur for compliance with reference to his letter No D.M.A 529 of 16-2-10.

Sd/- A.P.A. of Savanur

Sd/- 423.

Sd/- 427.

~~co~~ No 351 of 1960.

~~copy co with the copies of~~

copies with the copy of P. A. No 2874 D)

with compliments

copies pd to the Chairman Sal. Immty.

for infn.

Dr. Dwarkas

file

No. 2814 Of 1910.

Dharwar, 20th April 1910.

Municipality

From

C. W. A. Turner, Esquire, I.C.S.

Collector & Political Agent,

Dharwar.

To

The Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for inspection a plan of certain buildings in Savanur Town.

2. The site coloured red has on it 4 rooms & is state property. The Divan proposes that the rooms together with the site should be handed over free of charge to the Savanur Municipality for building a Municipal office which is badly needed. -- he adds that the interests of the Municipality are not different from those of the State.

3. The only conditions to be imposed on the Municipality are

(1) that the office building to be erected on the site should be of the same height as the adjoining schools &

(2) that the roof is tiled with Mangalore tiles.

The Divan suggests that the wood used may be of any kind. I would advise teak only.

4. At present these 4 rooms make an ugly gap in the public buildings in the centre of the town. If the site be given to the Municipality and an office be built as suggested it would undoubtedly be a great improvement.

5. I believe that a free transfer of state land to the Municipality requires your sanction which I have accordingly the honour to ask.

I have &c.

Sd/- C.W.A.Turner,

Collector & Political Agent,

Dharwar.

True Copy.

3255

For Collector & Political Agent,

Dharwar.

No 4780 of 1911. Municipal

Sawantwadi Diwan's Office
6th July 1911

Memo.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Chairman School Board Committee, Hubli Municipality & has the honor to return the copy of Municipal Rules received with his No 94 of 26th June 1911.

2) ~~It~~ The receipt of the rules, may it is requested, be acknowledged.

R Ramchandra
Diwan Sawantwadi

J. No. 120

No 68 of 1911-12

Recd. 13-7-1911

Returned with compliments. The receipt of the rules is duly acknowledged.

R R Chapnak
for Chairman

Hubli
13th July 1911

File

15-7-11

Dr 11/7/11.

No 6500 of 1911. Municipal
Sav. 21/3.

C,

The Political agent.
Dharwar.

Sir,

I have the honor to invite reference to correspondence ending with your No Pol. 67 of 12th Decr. 1910 by which the term of the existing municipality at Savanur was extended to the 30th Instt.

2) Elections were held for the first time in Savanur on the 20th Instt & four candidates elected as councillors. Vide your No 4771 of 30th June 1910 to the address of the Ad. agent. They are:-

(1) Mr. Mahabul Allikhan Biradar Nawab. —
(2) Mr. Shivappa Ishappa Hawangi
(3) Mr. Venkatramanacharya Balacharya Pegali. Pleader
(4) Mr. Rajharamacharya Bodharacharya Raichur (a councillor)

3) Two lists are enclosed herewith

List A contains the names of new councillors now proposed for nomination & list B ~~those~~ the names of old councillors.

4) The officials proposed represent the various departments in the State & their nomination is necessary in the interests of efficiency.

5) The A.I. agent & the Diwan are ex-officio President & Vice President of the municipality, respectively.

6) Of the two Mahomedan gentlemen Mr Jabbar Khan though living in Hubli as a temporary measure takes care to attend the municipal meetings.

7) The new municipal Board comes into existence on the 1st of October 1911. I have therefore the honor to request that early orders may kindly be passed.

I have the honor &c

Through the A.I. agent of Dhar

Diwan Sawant

Dis No 7800 D 6/10/11 appointing of the persons (above) been under op. No 5380 11/10/11 is G.O. 5th V.S. Municipality from date 6580 D 14-10-11 - [illegible]

A.

List of ~~commissioners~~ councillors proposed for the Sav. Municipality for the triennial term beginning with 1st of Octr 1931

No.	Names	Designation
	Officials	
1	C. W. A. Stoner. Esqr. A.C.A	President.
2	R.V. Mangalwedhekar Esqr Diwan	Vice President
3	Mr S.R. Ritti H.K. Karim Shaft III class	Councillor
4	Mr R.R. Marulkar ~~Esqr~~ Overseer	—Do
5	Mr R.R. Kulkarni B.A. H.M. Master A.V. School	—Do
6.	Mr Deshpirrao R. Joshi S.A. Surgeon	—Do
	Non Officials.	
7.	Mr A. Jabbar Khan Saheb B.N. Nawab	—Do
8	Mr Saifahmad Khan Saheb Dadullakhan Saheb Pathan	—Do
(9)	Mr Channapa Basappa Naramapur	—Do
(10)	Mr Channabasappa Rayappa Haveri	—Do

2 No 6710 of 1911

9/5/11

The X.P.A

Sir

I have the honor to write reference to this office No $\frac{650}{22/9/11}$ to request that early orders may kindly be passed.

2) The ~~new board was~~ elections were over. Unless Committees are nominated the new board cannot begin their work. It is also fixed date for new board to commence work was the 18th of Oct. 1911

Thanks

9-10-11 Through the A.P.A.

No 671 of 1911.

Savanur 9th October 1911.

From,

Rajerao Vithal Mangalwedkar Esqr, B.A.

Diwan of Savanur.

To,

The Political Agent,

Dharwar.

Sir,

I have the honour to invite reference to this office No 650 of 22-9-11 & to request that early orders may kindly be passed.

2) The elections were over. Unless councillors are nominated the new board cannot begin their work. The date

fixed for the new board to commence work was the 1st of October 1911.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

R. Krishnamachari

Diwan of Savanur

Through the Assistant Political Agent & President Savanur Municipality.

11/10/11

Dr No 470
13/10/1911

No 545 of 19
16th October 1911

Returned.

2. The correspondence received with his ~~Your~~ No 650 of 22-9-1911, has already been forwarded to you under this office No 538 dated 11-10-1911 for information and record.

C W A Cumes.
Assistant Political Agent

Dr No 1061

Immediate

Reply to letter No. 662, dated 24th instant from the ~~Dewansaheb~~. Divansaheb.

No. 332 of 1914.

Savanur, 26th September 1914.

The under-mentioned Eight gentlemen have been nominated as Councillors of the Savanur Municipality for the triennial term, commencing from the 1st Proximo :-

1. Mr. K. G. Kalghatgi (President). (The disqualification of this officer is condoned as subject to his appointment as President.)
2. " R. R. Kulkarni, B.A.
3. Dr. Venkatrao Kadle.
4. Mr. K. N. Marulkar
5. Sardar Mahabub Allikhan
6. Mr. Chennappa Narayenpur
7. " Bhimrao Siddapur, Pensioner.
8. ~~" Bhimacharya Raichur, Pleader.~~ " Shivappa Havangi

Nawab Mahabub Khan Lt.,
Nawab of Savanur.

In No. 782

D.O. 26/9/14. No. 679 of 1914.

(1) These gentlemen be informed of their nomination on the municipal board.

(2) - Secretary of the municipality to fix a date on which to hold a general meeting for election of the Vice President & for formation of different Committees.

File

26/9/14

26/9/14

No 161 of 1914 Misc Eff

From

K L K Esq Via Resdt S-mickly.

To,

The President - Savanur Municipality.

Savanur 10/9/14.

Sir,

I beg to forward an extract from the proceedings of the managing Committee held on 31st ultimo, submitted by the chairman with his letter dated the 2nd inst, & to observe as follows:—

2 From the tenor of the report it seems the honorary Secretary is of little help to the Secretary & that the Secretary is hampered in his legitimate work, owing to the ~~absence~~ want of another literate hand. The ~~chairman~~ M: Committee proposes to entertain a temporary Karkun on Rs (10) for (6) months. During the 1st quarter of this year ~~there was~~ a temporary Karkun was working in the office. Thus there seems to be the necessity of entertaining an additional hand on Rs (10) practically throughout the year. The Sanitary Inspr is the only other somewhat literate hand in the office establishment, who cannot be of much help.

help to the Secretary. Under these circumstances I beg to propose the following:—

(a) A peon who can read & write may be entertained & the services of the present peon who is illiterate & old, & who has been paid a gratuity for past services, may be dispensed with.

(b) The mukadam, who practically does nothing may be taken on in the Dewans office as a work & the post may either be ~~dispensed with~~ abolished or a mahar may be entertained who will work with the other mahars half a day & will supervise their work the other ~~half a day~~ time, or will work immediately under the orders of the Sanitary Insp^r.

(c) — The maistry (Mr Mahamed Khan) under the overseer, may be ordered to do duties in the municipal office, as maistry & karkun on Rs (10) & his post (of Rs 15) in the P.W.D. may be filled up otherwise.

~~on Rs~~

3 The Resolutions passed by the Managing Committee as regards other matters may generally be approved

Dewan
H.V.

OFFICE OF THE NAWAB OF SAVANUR STATE
I. No. 349
12 SEP. 1914
Compilation

No. 316 — Immediate

15th Sept 1914.

Returned with compliments —

2. The present peon may be removed from his services & a literate peon on the same pay is to be appointed in his stead.

3. The mokadam may be taken as a peon in the Diwan's office & in his stead a mahar is to be appointed as a head mahar to supervise the work of other matars.

4. The P.W.D. maistry Mr Ahmadkutty is appointed as a maistry & clerk in the municipal office on Rs 10/-. The overseer will be asked to report if that place is to be filled up.

5 — The resolutions as regards other matters are generally approved.

Sd Abdul Majeed Khan
Pt.
President.

No. 612 of 1914
Cavaness 15/9/14

Forwarded with compliments to the Chairman Managing Committee for information & guidance :—

(1) A literate peon will soon be appointed & then the illiterate peon may be discharged.

(2) The Mokadam may be relieved of his duties & ordered to join the Divan's office.

3) The mainly P. W. D. will soon be ordered to report himself for duty to the Chairman.

Sd

Vice Pr.
Divan

File
Sd
Divan 28/10/41
ay

No. 629 Municipal

Memo 1:-

Lavanur 16/9/14

The overseer Lavanur State is requested to relieve Ahmad Khan Maistry as soon as possible & order him to report himself for duty to the Chairman Lavanur municipality as he is appointed as a Maistry-Clerk in the Municipal office Lavanur on Rs 10/- p. m. as per order No. 315 of 15/9/14 from Mek-H. Nawab Nizam Jang Bahadur Lavanur State.

H.G.

O.C. Dewan Lis

No. 1914.

For Municipal

From

HHK.

To,

The Chief Officer
Gadag-Betigeri Municipality.
Jawanur - 18.6.14.

Sir,

I have the honour to request you to kindly furnish the following information.

(1) The area of the site on which the new Cotton Market is built is near the West Patent Press-Gadag —

(2) The amount for which the site is purchased by the municipality & resold to merchants.

(3) The area allotted to each merchant & what part of it is to be built upon

(4) What is the amount of ground rent fixed for each site.

(5) The term of years for which the site is leased

(6) A brief memo of conditions on which a merchant is allowed to build on the site.

7. Any other information that might be useful to the state in starting a Cotton market here

John
H. G. D.
Vice President

Reminder
H. G.
Dim

Reply

Yes

I will remember

No. of 1914.

Lavania, 10th September 1914.

To

The Chief Officer Gada

Betgeri Municipality

Sir,

In continuation of this Office No. 408 dated the 18th June 1914, I have the honour to request you to supply the information called regarding the subject mentioned in the margin.

Information necessary for the starting of a new cotton market in the Lavania Taluq & about area etc...	

An early reply will oblige.

I have &c

Y. G.

S. & Vice Pri.

Lavania.

No 324 of 1914-15.
Municipal Office.
Gadag July 1914.

From

G.K.Gokhale. Esquire, B.a.

Chief Officer,

Gadag Betgeri Municipality.

To,

The Vice President

Municipality, Savanur.

Sir,

With reference to your No 408 dated the 18 th --- Ultimo, I have the honour to state as follows:-

(1) The area of site is A 34 - G 32 which has been plotted into 31 Wakhers.

(2) The amount paid for the site is Rs 3327-6-5 and each --- Wakher is let to the Merchants at an annual rent of Rs 80/- (not sold).

(3) The area of each Wakher is 200 X 100 and condition for building is stated in the accompanying draft.

(4) The annual ground rent of Rs 80/- is fixed for each --- Wakher.

(5) 7 Years.

(6) Memo of conditions accompanies.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

11/7/14

Chief Officer

Gadag Betgeri Municipality.

రాయబాండ్లార బిట్టినాథ్ నాయనవారు సాతి

డి. డి. రజిస్ట్రార్ జిల్లాదారాబాడు యస్తు వ్రాసిదేంక గదగబిజినకి

రయ్యతగిట్టిలచు ఇబారి—

జాడి రకారు వస్తుబిటిది—

కాలిన నాను బరతిద్దు జాడి యస్తు చనంత్రిదారు

బాడి జిల్లా గదగ తాలుర రసబాగదగ గ్రామదవరిద్దిను సర్వే

నంబర నీరదల్లి గదగబిజినకి రయ్యతగిట్టిలచు యూళ్ళల

ళ్ళ ఇయిలను ఇదరల్లి నిదరి యస్తుగిట్టిలచువు యదు కాలు నాయుం

కిరచు యూడిసోదర్గాగి బేరిబేరి నంబర గేయ్ద జాగదల

ను యూడి నరాగి రయూరయూడి దస్తు అజాగదల గజాగనుట్టిరు నంబ

ర నీజాగాద యస్తర దక్షిణ లాంబి ప్రాంతు యస్తు యూంబర

పశ్చిమ యంబి ప్రాంతు ఇదరబరబంతి కేళగిబిదు ప్రకార:—

యూంబర శ్రీ—

పశ్చిమ శ్రీ—

దక్షిణ శ్రీ—

యస్తర శ్రీ—

ఈబర బంది యస్తుదల్లి ఇరువాగాద శ్రీ 6 రళ్ళ ప్రమాణదవాగిరువంద

పరిస్థితి కారణంగా చట్టపరమైన బ్రాడిగేషన్ అంటున్నారు — చట్టపరమైన

ప్రోలబిషన్ తీసుకువచ్చినందువల్ల సంస్థలకు ఇబ్బందులు కలుగుతాయనేటటువంటి

మనం సమర్థించి విరోధించకపోతే ఇంకా కొంతమంది వాళ్ళకి - చట్టబద్ధమైనటువంటి

బ్రాడిగేషన్ మీద ఆధారపడతారనే. అట్లా బ్రాడిగేషన్ మీద ఆధారపడ్డప్పుడు రేపటి రోజున

రాష్ట్రపతి ప్రోలబిషన్ అంటే గుర్తుపెట్టుకోవడం అనేటటువంటి సందర్భాలు ఇవ్వడమనేది.

2. నాకు తరచుగా బ్రాడిగేషన్ తీసుకోవలసి వస్తుంది. తరచుగా కలుగుతున్నటువంటి

కారణాలకి అందరికీ అయితే ఇబ్బందులు లేకపోయినప్పటికీ ఇబ్బందులు వస్తున్నవనే.

3. చాలా సందర్భాల్లో తీసుకోవలసి వస్తున్నప్పటికీ. సరియైనది నాకు బ్రాడిగేషన్ తీసుకు

వచ్చినప్పటికీ నాకు చాలా విలువైన సమయం ఉన్నప్పటికీ సోలబిస్ తీసుకోవచ్చు. అ

ప్రకారంగా సోలబిస్ తీసుకున్నప్పుడు ప్రోలబిషన్ అనేటటువంటి బ్రాడిగేషన్

ఉపయోగం అంటున్నప్పుడు దాని ఆధారంగా సోలబిస్ చేయగానే నాకు తీసుకోవచ్చనే.

పరిస్థితి వున్నప్పటికీ వున్నా నాకు తీసుకోవడానికి ప్రోలబిషన్ అనేది

బ్రాడిగేషన్ ఎప్పుడు అంటున్నప్పుడు సుప్రీంకోర్టు వారు సమర్థించినటువంటి ప్రకారంగా

రకరకాలుగా వివరాలు తెలియజేశారు.

4. నాకు బ్రాడిగేషన్ మీద ఉన్నటువంటి సంబంధం నేనెప్పుడైతే ప్రోలబిషన్ అనేటటువంటి

కలుగుతుందో అప్పుడు ఇక్కడ ఆధారపడ్డట్టవుతుంది. అట్లా ఆధారపడ్డప్పుడు

గవర్నమెంట్ ప్రోలబిషన్ తీసుకువచ్చినప్పుడు కలుగుతుంది. అట్లా చట్టబద్ధమైనటువంటి

ప్రోలబిషన్ తీసుకువచ్చినప్పుడు ఇక్కడ ఆధారపడ్డట్టవుతుంది. అట్లా ఆధారపడ్డప్పుడు

ఇక్కడ ఇంకా ఇంకా ఇవ్వడానికి ఇవ్వడానికి ఇవ్వడానికి అంటే ఇవ్వడానికి

బ్రాడిగేషన్ మీద ఆధారపడ్డప్పుడు ఇక్కడ ఇవ్వడానికి అంటే ఇవ్వడానికి

ఇక్కడ ఆధారపడ్డప్పుడు ఇక్కడ ఇవ్వడానికి అంటే ఇవ్వడానికి

ఇక్కడ ఆధారపడ్డప్పుడు ఇక్కడ ఇవ్వడానికి అంటే ఇవ్వడానికి

ఇక్కడ ఆధారపడ్డప్పుడు ఇక్కడ ఇవ్వడానికి అంటే ఇవ్వడానికి

ఇక్కడ ఆధారపడ్డప్పుడు ఇక్కడ ఇవ్వడానికి అంటే ఇవ్వడానికి

ఇక్కడ ఆధారపడ్డప్పుడు ఇక్కడ ఇవ్వడానికి అంటే ఇవ్వడానికి

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

౬. మీలో చదువుకున్నవారు నమూనా ఇస్తూ కొన్ని ప్రశ్నలు అడుగుతూ నేను సరియైన

సమాధానాలు చెబుతుంటే వినడమే జరుగుతుంది. నేను నమూనాలు చూపించి అందులోని

లోపాలు తెలిపి కష్టపడి నన్ను ఒప్పించి మరి నేను చెప్పిన సమాధానాలు రాయించి

వెళ్ళారు. నేను వాళ్ళను మరి నేను చెప్పినట్లు నమూనా తయారు చేయమని కోరి

నాకు తెలిసిన చదువులు చదివి తీర్చుకోవడమే.

.. నాకు అర్థం కానిది వినడం జరుగుతుంది. నేను చదువుకున్నవారు చెప్పినట్లు

అర్థం కాకపోతే మరి తరువాత ప్రశ్నలు ఇవి సరిగా నేను చేస్తాను. కష్టపడి చెప్పినట్లు చదువు

చదువు. ఇవి సరిగా చేస్తాను. అందుకోసం చెప్పినట్లు చదివి వినడమే కాకుండా నాకు తోచినట్లు చేస్తాను.

కష్టపడి అంటే అంటే చదువు చదువుకోవడం అన్నట్లు కాదు నేను అట్లా చదివితే

చేసేటట్లు చేస్తాను.

— కష్టపడి అన్నారు కదా అంటే ఎలా అర్థం చేసుకోవాలి అన్న

కాలేదు. నేను చదువు - కథ ఇస్తే.

Municipal

No 851 of 1914-15,

Dharwar Municipal Office,

9th January 1915.

From

The Chief Officer,

Dharwar Municipality,

To

The Divan of Savanur,

Savanur.

Sir,

I have the honour to append herewith a bill for Rs.155-11-2, on account of one inch pipe laid out in the compound of Meherban NawabSaheb's Bungalow at Dharwar and to request the favour of early payment

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Chief Officer,

Dharwar Municipality

12-1-15

No 892 of 1914-15,

Dharwar Municipal Office,
18th January 1915,

From

The Chief Officer,
Dharwar Municipality,

To

The Devan of Savanur,
Savanur.

Sir,

Your No. 47 dated 13-1-15,

I have the honour to observe that the printed forms of reply are meant for private Companies where the Nawab Saheb had made private purchases. At the time the pipes were laid out the Nawabsahib's State Overseer was present. If required the measurements will be taken in the presence of any responsible officer. As our year ends on 31st March, all the dues are to be paid in. I have therefore the honour to request that on no account the payment of the bill may be delayed

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Chief Officer
Dharwar Municipality.

OFFICE OF THE NAWAB OF SAVANUR STATE.
I. No. 23
21 JAN. 1915
Compilation

reply
The bill will be paid before the end of March 1915.

P T O

Reply to letter No. 892 of 18th instant from the Chief Officer, Shawar Mu[illegible].

No 16

20 January 1915.

The bill in question will be paid before the end of March next.

O/c. 8/1 [illegible]
Dewan

No. 183 of 1915
Savanur, 6/3/15

To
The chief officer
[illegible]

Sir,

In continuation of this office No. 47 of 13/1/15 I have the honour to request you to kindly send a duplicate copy of the bill sent with your No. 861 of 9/11/18 to enable me to ~~send~~ remit the amount before the end of the current month.

I have &c
[illegible]
O/c Dewan

No 1080 of 1914-15,

Municipal

Dharwar Municipal Office,

11th March 1915,

From

Mr. T .N .Kadkol,

Chief Officer, Municipality,

D h a r w a r ,

To

The Devan of Savanur,

S a v a n u r .

Sir,

Your No. 183 dated 6-3-15,

I have the honour to send herewith a duplicate copy of the bill for Rs. 155-11-2, as desired.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Chief Officer,

Dharwar Municipality.

Inward No. 189 Recd. 13/3/15

Napadi to remit the amt

18/3/15

No. 225 of 915

Savanur 15/3/15 18th

Sir,

A duly stamped receipt is reqd & so file

Rs (155-11-2)

I have the honour to remit ~~inform you that the~~ Rs (155-11-2) ~~have~~ in an unused cover & request you to acknowledge a stamped receipt for the same.

29/3/15

Shane

Ol. 20.

Sent A
Principal

Mem,

The Dewan Sahib is requested to send the correspondence about the lamp posts of the State Bungalow at his earliest convenience

Savanur
15-7-15

Abdul Rajak Khan
Nawab of Savanur

15/7/15
To send xlfd.

Respectfully Submitted.

2) The correspondence about the Camp Kots has been submitted herewith.

15-7-15 — Dwan Sevam

15-7-15 No. 166 of 1915

Returned with compliments with the accompanying correspondence after perusal

16-7-15 Abdul Rappler

Nawab of Sawant

File

Sub

470 17-7-15

17-7-15

రావ బాబుద్దీన్ దివాన్ సాహెబ్ వారి వి. స్వామి

దేవస్థానం పిటిషనర్ వారు నివేదిస్తే

దేవస్థానం తరుపున ముని నిత్యపూజ కార్యక్రమాలు నడిపే పట్టర వారి

రిజిస్టరు తారీఖు 3-6-1915 నాటి లావాదేవీ

దేవస్థానం పంచెలదల్లి మొదలు 2 కండెలు లుద్దవు

పిటిషనర్ సెంట నవాబ్ సాహెబ్ వారి దర్బారు బాబుద్దీన్ వారు ఉన్న

కాలంలో అనుపద్రవంతో మొదటదల్లి ముత్తే 2 కండెలు ఆవరు

పందాగి లభించిన మాదిలల్లి పరుత్తవె అంతా దేవస్థానదింద మాడిద

పట్టవు.

పిటిషనర్ సెంట నవాబ్ సాహెబ్ వారి దర్బారు బాబుద్దీన్

వారు ఎల్లరు వరిసె పంచెలదల్లి లుళుత్తిద్దరు అల్లియ వరిసె హిరిదు

దాసి మాడిదెవు కండెలు 2 లుద్దవు. ముందె ఆవరు తంబురదల్లి

లుళిత్తే ఉత్తర కాంతరా ఆకండెలు నిత్య తగిసిరు ~~ఆవర~~ తంబురకాం

పుండదల్లి పట్టి లుట్టవు. ఆదరె ఫసలి 1915 నాటి కాలదల్లి తం

పిటిషనర్ వారు వరిసిదరు బాబుద్దీన్ వారు ముఖ్యాంశ దేవస్థానద

దల్లి అరాజ్గి అవంబాతంను పంగ్గిలదల్లి ఉచ్చ అశ్చి మేలు దివాలాసా

బాడద్దరవర మ్యం అవ ప్రకార అంను ఉచ్చకిదే. మేలాతాలే విం

టవాసిలవి బాడద్దరవరు శిగ్గదవ్ అంతా కంబిలు దవంబాతాలు

శిగ్గదాగ్గి కంబిలు శేకుతు. కంబిలు దవంబా శేకుదవల్లి అవు పంగ్గిలు

దవ్వ అంతా అంగరక్షమానవరు దేవా భీళిందు అంగరక్షము బాదేవా

బాడద్దరవరాబ్ అవరు ~~శిగ్గదాగ్గి~~ శిగ్గదరు పంబా 2 పంగ్గిలదవు

అల్లా దింద్దిదద మాళంయవ్ అవు అత్తవే. అద్దు విశేషత్తే

బాగ్రమా తెద్దిలవే అశ్చి అవరిగే. అవిగే అశ్చి

3-6-1948

issue notice to Rahimankhan to return the pass or otherwise to show cause explain the facts.

K.A. Rahimankhan

Await the receipt of reply from Mr. A. Rahimankhan s. a memo, having been issued to him.

7-6-48 Siva

Mr A. Rahimankhan has rec. the memo. vide the Tapal book

No 474. Opens.

Respectfully forwarded to Rt. Hon. Nawab Sahib D-J-Bahadur for favour of orders.

2 The explanation of Mr

Abdul Rahiman seems not reasonable. So he may be advised in case of his not handing over the articles to the State crime complaint will have to be entertained.

22-6-1918 { Highaliner Dun in charge

Inho 155
22-6-18

No 1370 of 1918
Judicial Office.
June 22nd 1918

Returned with compliments.

2) It is not clear from the report of the Sailing Inspector as to whether the lamp posts were formerly removed from the State Bungalow before it was handed over to Mr Abdul Rahiman Khan and whether Mr Abdul Rahiman Khan objected to their being removed from the place then. If Mr Abdul Rahiman Khan may be asked why he objects now, or what reason has he to object to the posts being taken away, if he had not objected then.

Inho 430
25-6-18

Office Inspector

No. 489 of 1915 —

Savanur 25 June 1915.

Forwarded with compliments to the ~~Sanitary~~ Chairman ~~Inspector~~ of Savanur Municipality for ~~report~~ ~~compliance with the above letter~~ remarks & report ~~& report~~ whether the lamp posts originally fixed in the compound of the State Bungalow belonged to the municipality or to the state.

Dy Diwan ~~Savanur~~

30-6-15

6-7-15

No. 106 of 1915.

Municipal office
8th July 1915.

Returned with compliments.

The accompanying report of the Sanitary Inspector shows that he does not know whether the lamp posts were originally removed from the Bangalow before or after it was handed over to Mr. Abdul Rahmankhan, that no body objected to their being removed then although the Mali Khadarsaheb was present there. & that the lamp posts belong to the State. From the note dated 15th ultimo from Mr. Abdul Rahmankhan which is in the correspondence it will be seen that he is not willing to part with the lamp posts because they were in the compound of the Bangalow when it was given into his possession.

Ahmad
Ch

Forwarded with the Chairman for perusal & return.

Under the circumstances reported the papers are filed.

No. 522 of 1915 7/7/15

Under Sir Bendre

Note

Jute 460
Rec'd 10-7-

/Below no. 522 dated 10-7-15/

No. 112 of 1915

13th July 1915.

Perused & returned with compliments.

memorial
Ch-4

~~[illegible] 15/7/15~~

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 7-7-15 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1914 [illegible]

[illegible] 1915 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 8-7-15

Confidential

448 of 1915.

Savanur 7th June 1915.

Confidential

MEMO:-

It is reported by the Sanitary Inspector of Savanur Municipality that the State lamp posts,- transferred from the camping ground of Meherban Jt. Nawab Saheb Diler gung Bahadur, to the Bunglow compound of Mr. Abdul Rahimankhan Saheb when the Political Agent had encamped there, are now said by Mr. Abdul Rahimankhan Saheb to have belonged to him & that Mr. Abdul Rahimankhan Saheb is therefore requested either to hand over the lamp posts to the Sanitary Inspector or present himself before the undersigned & explain the facts in person.

Raghavan

Divan in Charge

Savanur.

To,

Mr. Abdul Rahimankhan Sahib B. Naval-

No 448 of 1915

Savanur 7th June 1915.

Memo:—

It is reported by the Sanitary Inspector of Savanur Municipality that the State lamp posts, transferred from the Camping ground of Nawab Sahib to the bungalow Compound of Mr Abl. R. Sahib when the Political agent had encamped there, are now said by Mr Abl R. to have belonged to him & that Mr Abl Rahimankhan Sahib is — therefore requested either to hand over the ~~charge~~ lamp posts to the Sanitary Inspector or present himself before the undersigned &c.

the facto in person.

Regnant

of Dwaro Savanur

To,

Mr Abdul Rahimankhan Saheb

Brother Naval of Savanur.

Immediate

Savanur.

15/Jan 11

D. of S.,

I had a memo from you stating that the state lamp posts should be handed over to the sanitary inspector. The lamp posts belong to me. They were in my compound when the bandlow was brought. What rights had the sanitary inspector to move these lamp posts to some other place when the bandlow was already

sold to me. I am not going to hand over the lamp posts when they belong to me. ~~No~~ No one has any right to remove any article when the bungalow is sold already. I can't decide as I am not well.

Yours sincerely

Thos Rahimathullah

Dr Ho
4/28

RALLI BROS' AGENCY.

TELE: ADDRESS: RALLI

COPIED:

Hubli, 10th June 1914.

The Dewan & President,

of the Savanur Muncipality;

SAVANUR.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your memo d/28th ultimo: addressed to our Savanur S/agency & sent to us through Sardar Mahaboob Allikhan, we beg to inform you that we quite agree to subscribe towards the laying of water pipes to the Cotton Market at your place the total amount of Dharmadav collected by us at Savanur this year, while closing our S/agency. viz at the end of the cotton season.

Yours faithfully,

For Ralli Brothers' Agency,

12-6-14

ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೆ
ಬಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಎಂದರೆ - ಶೇಷ.

ಆದ್ರೆ ಸಮಯದ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ
ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆ-ಸ್ಥಾನ-ಆಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಶಾಲೆಗಳಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಶಿಂಗಲಂಬರುವುದನ್ನೆ ಕಲಿಸಿದಂತಾ
ಆಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿಚ್ಚಿಕಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಂದಾ
ಸಾಗಲಿಂದು ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳ್ಳೆಲ್ಲ.

ಆದ್ರೆ ಈಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಕಿಚ್ಚು ನಿಂತಾಗಿಂದ ಈ ಶ್ರೀಂಗಿ
ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನ್ನಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಕಿಚ್ಚುಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಂಗಿಕ ಚಲನೆಗಳ
ಶಾಲೆದಲ್ಲಿ (ಆಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಬಳಸಿ: ಚಿಲಿಕಿ ಶಾಲೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ) ಇದರ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಸಾ ಕಿಂದ ಆಗ್ಯ ಶಿಂಡ ಆಗ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಳ
ಆಕ್ಷಿಸಿಂದ ಸಾಗುವ ಸಾಗ ಸಂಕೇತಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಂಗ ಸಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದ
ಇದರ ಸಾಗ ಆಯಾಂಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಂತ ಆಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈ
ಆದ ಆಗ್ಯಲಿಗೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆ ಆಗ್ಯ ದೊಡ್ಡವಾಗ್ಯ ಆಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾ
ದಲ್ಲಿ "ಧಾರಾದಾರ" ಅಂತಾಂದರೆ ಧ್ರಂಗ ಎಂಗಡ ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನ್ನ ಬಾ
ಗಿಂದ ಇದ್ದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಆದ ಅದ್ದ ಎಂದಾಗ ಅನಿಲ-ಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿರ
ಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳ ಶಿಂಗಲಂದಂತೆ ಆಲಂಬಾ ಆಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ.

ಆಗ್ಯ ಆಗ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆ ಆಗ್ಯಗಳ ಆಯಾರಂಗಾಗಿ.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ఎక్కువ మంది వాళ్ళకి తెలుగు వచ్చు కనుక తెలుగులో వ్యవహరిస్తాను.

ఆధునిక కాలంలో ఇంగ్లీషు వ్యాకరణ గ్రంథాలు అనేకం వ్రాయబడ్డాయి. ఇవన్నీ ప్రాచీన వ్యాకరణ పద్ధతి కంటే భిన్నమైనవి. ఆధునిక వ్యాకరణ పద్ధతిలో వ్రాయబడ్డ ఇంగ్లీషు వ్యాకరణ గ్రంథాలు కొన్ని మాత్రమే ఇక్కడ పేర్కొంటాను అని అనుకుంటున్నాను.

ఆధునిక వ్యాకరణ పద్ధతిలో వ్రాయబడ్డ ఇంగ్లీషు వ్యాకరణ గ్రంథాలలో మొదటిది ఆర్థర్ కాంప్టన్ రాసిన "ఫ్రాక్టికల్ ఇంగ్లీషు గ్రామర్" అని చెప్పవచ్చు. ఇది 1911 లో ప్రచురితమైంది. ఇందులో ఆధునిక వ్యాకరణ పద్ధతి అనుసరించబడింది. ఇందులో ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలో వ్యవహరించే వాక్యాలు మాత్రమే ఉదాహరణలుగా ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 28/5/14

Dewan & Vice President
Sawam Municipality

[illegible]

[illegible] 30th May 1914

For Diwadkar & Co
[illegible]
Agent

No 496 of 1914 Municipal

To,

Messrs Dwarkan & Co
Cotton dealers
Savanur.

Savanur 7th August 1914.

Gentlemen,

I hereby to state that in this office no dated you were requested to kindly make a gift of yr charitable funds collected in Savanur towards the town Water Works. It is noted that yr business in this season is at an end & it is presumed you have settled your accounts, I therefore request you to be good enough to ~~pay~~ send the amount so collected to the Savanur Municipality at an early date

Yours
[illegible]

ಅಯಾದಿ ಎಂಬ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನ ಕಂಡು ಲಿಪಿಯನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ
ಬರೆಯಿತು.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಳಿ
ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಾಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು. ಎಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ-ಶಿಲಾ-
ಆಕೃತಿಗಳ ಶಾಸನಗಳಾದಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕಂಡು ಲಿಪಿ. ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ
ದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಈ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ
ನಡೆಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಊಹಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸುಲಭದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾಂತಕ್ಕೆ
ಹರಡಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಬರೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಸಿದ್ಧನಾಗಿದ್ದೆ ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ
(ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿ: ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ)
ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆಂದರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗದು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ
ನಾನು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆಂದು ಬಾಕಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ
ನಾಣ್ಯ ಅಂದರೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ್ಗೆ
ಅದೆ ಅನ್ನಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಧಾರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದ್ದು
ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ "ಧರ್ಮಾದಾಯ" ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದೆ
ಎಂದು ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಕ್ಕೆ ಅದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾ
ಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಆಯಾ ಬ
ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 28/5/14

Kulkarni

Vice President

Savanur Municipality

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಕ್ಕಲು ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದೆ

ಹೆ ನಕಾರ ಎಂದಾಗಿ ಕೆಲ್ಲ

ಆದ್ರೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ನಿಂದಿಸ್ತಿನಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಕೈಕಾಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಚಿವರು ಶಂಕಾಲೂ ಬರುವಂಥಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡಿರುವಂಥಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಚ್ಚಿನಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಃ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಎಂದಾಗಿದೆ ಅಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಆದ್ರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಹಿಚ್ಚು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುವಂಥಾಂ ಹಿಚ್ಚು ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವಂಥಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ) ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಕಡೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೆಯಾದ್ರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಕಡೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ "ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ" ಅಂತಾ ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್ ಆಗಿರುವಂಥಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದ ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರಿಂದ ಅಂ.ಗ

ಅನುಬಂಧ 3

ಆಗ್ನೆ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಾದ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಆಗ್ನೆ ಆಫ್ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಕಸ ಹಾಕುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಕಸವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಕಸದ ಬುಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡುವುದು.

ಕೆಲಂಕಾದಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಬಾಕಿ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು (ಸಹಿ)

ದಿನಾಂಕ 28/5/14

Krishnappa
Sivan & Vice President Lavanur Municipality

ಆಗ್ನೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕೆಲಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಅಂಗಡಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಕಸ ಹಾಕುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಯ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಕಸ ಹಾಕಲು ಕಸದ ಬುಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸಹಿ ಅಂಚೆಕಚೇರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮಾಲೂರು ಕಚೇರಿ
ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಲೂರು

15/6/14

Mr. Gabbon.

Kindly put up correspondence about certain detonators found at Savanna

Handy
APA

Immediate

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

19/11/14

[illegible]

19/11/14

19-11-14

[illegible] — [illegible] 10-11-14

[illegible] 19-11-14.

[illegible]

[illegible] —

128

19/11/14

File with the correspondence

ಸಂ. ೨೮೨. ೧೯.

239

[illegible]

[illegible] ವರ್ಷದ ಸಾಲಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಾಲದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

[illegible]

ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 1914-1915 ಇಸ್ವಿ ಸಾಲ

[illegible] ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸಾಲಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಲ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ

88-8-3	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ	[illegible]
53-10-6	[illegible]	
89-13-9	[illegible]	
198-11-1	[illegible]	
32-9-0	[illegible]	
55-0-0	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ	

[illegible]

[illegible] ಸರ್ಕಾರದ [illegible] ಸರ್ಕಾರದ [illegible]

[illegible] ಸರ್ಕಾರದ [illegible] ಸರ್ಕಾರದ [illegible]

[illegible] ಸರ್ಕಾರ [illegible] ಸರ್ಕಾರ [illegible] 23-11-1914

[illegible]

C. M.

Issue a reminder to Mr. Chenbasappa Bahikari to remit the sum to the Treasury.

[illegible]

17/12/18

Reminder issued 18-2-15

No 518 M915.
Savanur 8/7/15.

To,

(1) Messrs Ralli Brothers Sub-Agency
Savanur

(2) Messrs Diwadkar & Co Savanur.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to state that the Cotton season of this place is now almost over, and beg you to kindly send to the Municipality as soon as possible, (as was done last year) the amount of charity set apart by you during the current season.

2 Thanking you in anticipation I beg to be

Savanur 7/8/15 Yours faithfully
Y.G. Beradi
Municipality.

File
18-9-25

No 91 of 1915. Immediate

Huzur office, Savanur.
3rd May 1915

Memo.

The Diwan of Savanur is informed that the orders for collecting municipal taxes from the Khanjawas of Savanur & the Local Fund cess from them & the Inamdars are passed after due consideration, after going through the old State records. They are in no way inconsistent either with the orders passed by the Political Agents or with the mutual agreements entered into by the Khanjawas & Nawabsahebs.

2) In the recent interview with Mr J.H.G. Wales, Political Agent in Dharwar the old records & orders of 1871 on which the orders for the collection of municipal Tax from the Khanjawas are based, were shown to him. He clearly expressed that he would in no way interfere ~~to~~ with the internal

affairs of the State.

3) The undersigned is not, for reasons given in para 1 above, inclined to consider the application made by some of the Khanjadas to the Political Agent and forwarded by him to the State.

4) The Khanjadas may be given to understand that the orders once passed need no consideration & that they should pay the tax & cess due by them.

5) If any of them is poor enough ~~as~~ not to pay the municipal Tax he can apply to the proper municipal authorities for ~~the~~ consideration of his case. Such applications will be considered & disposed of properly & in due course.

6) Proper steps may, therefore, be taken by the Diwan to collect the dues without further delay.

The municipality may be informed of the orders.

Abdul Rehman
Lt.
Nawabsaheb

Jr. no 326
Rec 4/5/45

Below No 91/3/5/15 of the Huzur office Savanur State.

No 370 of 1915

Savanur 5 Dollagars.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Chairman Taluk Savanur Municipality for useful action.

O/c. Diwanbaram

Khanjadas – applicants – are info. of the orders in Term. 17/9/1915

Diwan Sahib

File
18-9-15

Immediate

No 758 of 1915

Savanur 21/9/15

From

The Diwan of Savanur

To.

The Chief officer Dharwar Municipality Dharwar

Sir,

With reference to your nos 460 of 28th August and 496 of 8th September 1915 I have the honour to send ~~here with~~ this day the Currency notes valued at Rs 154-5-0 One hundred & fifty four & annas only ~~in the~~ by insured registered and postage labels on a/c of cost of materials &c supplied for the Dharwar Bungalow of Mr. L.S. Nawab Sahib. ~~at~~ I request you to acknowledge the receipt of them.

I have &c

D.O.

Received the acknowledgement

So filed on 4/10/15

Urgent.

Urgent.

No: 921 of 1915-16.

Dharwar Municipal Office.

25th February, 1916.

From

Mr. T. N. Kadkol,

Chief Officer, Dharwar Municipality.

Dharwar.

To

The Divan of Savanur,

Savanur.

Sir,

I have the honour to invite your attention to this Office No: 708 of 9-12-1915, and to request that you will ~~kindly remit~~ the amount of Rs. 28- 15- 2, being the charge of pipe and its accessories supplied to the Bungalow of Meharban Navabsaheb Savanur. As our accounts are to be shortly closed (for the year 1915/16) an early remittance is requested

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Chief Officer,

Dharwar Municipality.

(T.B.K.)

Dr Bhuvas
28/2/16
RB

await for a time
23-3-16

Dr Ro 110

Municipal

Chief Officer

No: 957 of 1915-16.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Dharwar, 10th March 1916.

From

Mr.T. N. Kadkol,

Chief Officer, Dharwar Municipality.

Dharwar.

To

The Divan of Savanur.

Savanur.

Sir,

I have the honour to send herewith a Bill No: 83 of 24- 2- 1916, for Rs. 367- 15- 0, being the cost of the materials supplied and the pipe connection work done, for favour of early payment.

The Bill pertains to the Bungalow of Meharban Navab Saheb, in Dharwar. As the year closes with this month, I beg to request that you will kindly remit the amount before the 25th instant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Chief Officer,

Dharwar Municipality.

(T.B.K.)

Dhunwanhpl Offe
19/4/16

Dear Mr Pinnekar.

I do not quite understand why no reply was recei to our letters & wri regarding the payment of mpl bills. I denbt that they have not been perhaps brought to your notice by

the subordinate Staff. Kindly look this & give me a reply at your early convenience

Hoping to receive an early reply.

Yours truly
T. N. Keedwal
Chief Offr

Reply given to Bearers
Rebee Pinkwid P?
21/4/16.

No: 18 of 1916-17.

Municipal Office,
Dharwar, 12 April 1916.

From

Mr. T. B. Kadkol,
Chief Officer, Dharwar Municipality.
D h a r w a r.

To

The Divan Of Savanur.
S a v a n u r.

S i r,

This Office No: 957 of 10th March 1916,
And Telegram thereon.

I have the honour to state that not only the bills of the Municipality were paid in, but no reply communicating the probable date on which they would be paid, was given to the Municipality. At least a reply to the wire should have been given as was expected.

I have now the honour to request that you will please remit the amount immediately or communicate the date by which the bills could be paid. At any rate a reply may kindly be sent.

I have the honour to be,
S i r,
Your most obedient servant,

Chief Officer,
Dharwar Municipality.

(T.B.K.)

In. No. 215

Rd. 14/4/16

Reply

No. 1940 of 1916

Sir,

I have the honour to state that as the amounts of the bills are to be debited to the personal account of the Nawab Saheb the bills have been sent to him for sanction on receipt of which the ~~amount~~ municipal dues will be paid probably in May next.

14/4/16

O. C. Haver

RBS

O. N. 699 c—500

K. P. W. D.

NO. 957 OF 1916-1917

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,

Dharwar 19th June 1916-17

Memo.

This Office No: 957 of 10th March 1916, requesting to remit Rs. 367 - 15 - 0, being the cost of materials supplied to the Bungalow of Meharban Navab Saheb, in Dharwar.

Presents compliments and requests an early reply to this office reference noted in the margin.

Chief Officer,

DHARWAR MUNICIPALITY.

TO,

THE The Divan of Savanur.

Savanur.

Recd 21-6-1916

Inwd 343

Dear Mr Bhimekar

There is another bill of B 28-15-2. Sent with our no 708 of 9/12/15.

Kindly send the amount of the two bills before the 25th March at the latest. We are to close our a/cs of this year. Yours sincerely

10/3/16 Bhimekar

Immediate

No 319 of 1916

Diwan's Office
Savanur 27-6-16.

From,

The Diwan of Savanur.

To

The Chief Officer Municipal
Office Dharwar.

Sir,

With reference to your
No. 921 of 25-5-16 & 18 of 12-4-16, I have
the honour to send herewith Rs 396-
14-2, the amount of bills (Rs 28-15-2 +
367-15-0) referred to therein. Kindly
acknowledge receipt thereof.

I have &c.

File 14/5/12 O.C.

R B Ruchen
Diwan

RB
Diwan

No: 239 of 1917-18

Municipal Office
Dharwar 11th June 1917

To

The Dewan of Savanur.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Rs 208 remitted with your letter No: 300 of 6" instant and to enclose two duly stamped receipts and one ordinary receipt for the said amount.

Receipt No: 312 — Rs 169
Do — 153 — Rs 24
Do — 156 — Rs 15
Rs. 208

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt Servant,

Chief Officer

Sd. Shamrao
13/5/17

13/2/17

Receipts handed over to Nagaiah for being filed in the VOO File

RBS

16/13/16 PR Dwarka

19/6/19

RB

Tuesday

No. 961 of 1919-20.

Municipal Office,

Dharwar 27th Nov. 1919.

From,

P.L. Benni, Esquire, B.A.,

Chief Officer, Dharwar Municipality, Dharwar.

To,

The Divan of Savanur State,

SAVANUR.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the bill for Bungalow No. 6763 at Dharwar had been sent to you on the 13th Sept. 1919 and thereupon a correspondence ensued --- to which I sent my reply on 30-9-1919. Since then I have not heard from you. However I have appended a copy of the correspondence which may kindly be traced in your Office and the amount of the tax remitted at an early date.

I am also enclosing a copy of the bill for your perusal and request for early remittance of the amount noted therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

P.L. Benni

Chief Officer,

Dharwar Municipality.

29-11-19

ಸಿಡಬಾಳ ವಲಯದ ಬಡಮನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ಉಮಾಶ್ರೀ —

ಧಾರವಾಡ ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಹಳೆ ಆಸ್ತಿದಾರರ ವಿವರ ಸಿದ್ಧ —

ವಿವರ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಸ್ತಿ ಖಾತೆದಾರ ಹೆಸರು

ಗಲ್ಲಿ ನಂ ಕಾಲಂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. — ಪಿ.ಆರ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. — ಪಿ.ಟಿ. ಖಾತೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.
ನಗರ - ಕ್ರಾಂ ನಗರ - ಕ್ರಾಂ ಗಲ್ಲಿ ನಂ ನಗರ - ಕ್ರಾಂ
ಗಲ್ಲಿ 190 - ನಗರ - ಕ್ರಾಂ
192 ಕ್ರಾಂ

ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಿರಿಯ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು. ಶೇಖರಪ್ಪ. ಅಂಕಲಗಿ.
(ನಗರ)

ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಆಯುಕ್ತರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ. ಉಮಾಶ್ರೀ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು

ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮೇಲಾಧಿ. ಆಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಲಕರಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಲು

ಹಳೆ ಆಸ್ತಿದಾರ.

True copy

Chief Officer.
Dharwar Municipality

Copy of the bill

Bill No. **DHARWAR CITY MUNICIPALITY.** Duplicate

ಬಿಲ್ಲು ನಂಬರು. ಧಾರವಾಡ ಶಹರ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿ. Sawanur State ನಕಲು.

Mr. Mahalkar Bahadur Market. of Sawanur is hereby requested to pay the amount mentioned below into the Dharwar Municipal Office and obtain a receipt for the same within fifteen days after the receipt of this Bill. If it not be paid within the said time, a notice of demand will be given to pay the said amount according to sub-Section (3) of Section 82 of Act III of 1901, and if the amount is not paid within the time mentioned in the notice, steps will be taken to recover the same under Section 83 of the said Act.

ಇವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವದೇನಂದರೆ:—

ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಮುಟ್ಟಿದ (೧೫) ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿರುವ ರಕಮು ಮುನಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿ ಕಟ್ಟೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪಾವತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ಮುದ್ದತಿನೊಳಗೆ ಕೊಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸದರಿ ರಕಮು ಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸನ್ ೧೯೦೧ ಇಸವಿ ಮುನಸಿಪಲ್ ಆಕ್ಟ ನಂಬರ ೩ ಕಲಮು ೮೩ ನೋಟಿಸು ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಡುವದು. ಆ ಮುದ್ದತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಣ ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸದರಿ ಆಕ್ಟ ಕಲಮು ೮೩ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಸೂಲ ಮಾಡಲಾದೀತು.

House No. ಮನೆ ನಂಬರು.	House tax ಮನೆಪಟ್ಟಿ.		Water tax ನೀರಪಟ್ಟಿ.		Conservancy Cess ಭಂಗಿಪಟ್ಟಿ.		Wheel tax ಗಾಡಿಪಟ್ಟಿ.	
	Year. ವರುಷ.	Amount. ರಕಮು.	Year. ವರುಷ.	Amount. ರಕಮು.	Year. ವರುಷ.	Amount. ರಕಮು.	Year. ವರುಷ.	Amount. ರಕಮು.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1918-19 1919-20	[illegible]	-	

Bill prepared on [illegible] 191[illegible]

ಬಿಲ್ಲ ತಯಾರಮಾಡಿದ ತಾ. ೧೯೧

ಕಾರಕೂನ Karkun.

Chief Officer, Dharwar Municipality.

Karnatak Printing Works, Dharwar.—O. N.—27, 8000

No. 802 of 1919-20.

Huzur Office Savanur.

Dated 26th Sept. 1919.

Returned with compliments.

2. It should please be stated why the House-tax, the Water-tax and the Conservancy Cess have been raised regarding the Dharwar Bungalow and what they respectfully were during the last year.

3. As water is reported not to be passing freely through the pipes to the said Bungalow. The Chief Officer is --- requested to have necessary repairs to the pipes immediately and inform the undersigned of his having done so.

4. The bill is herewith enclosed.

Sd/- Sawakar,

Chitnis

For Nawab of Savanur.

~~No. 670 of 1919-20.~~

30-9-1919.

Returned with compliments.

2. The taxes for the year 1918-19 were as follows:-

House-tax Rs. 84-8-0	Out of this Rs.12 for
General Water-tax Rs. 84-8-0	General Bhangy had not
General Bhangy Rs. 12-0-0	been shown in the bill

of demand and hence it was remained to be collected. But during this year i.e. 1919-20 the taxes have been revised and have been raised from Rs.84-8-0 to Rs.112-8-0 in the case of House-tax. As the General Water-tax is always equal to the House-tax, and equal amount of Rs.112-8-0 is shown this year. So also the General Conservancy Cess has increased automatically with the House-tax.

3. I have received no complaints as yet about the ------ insufficient supply of water before this time. If that be a fact, I shall see to it.

4. The favour of an early remittance of the whole amount is requested.

True copy
Phza co

Sd/-P.L.Benni.
Chief Officer, D.M.

Huzur Office, Savanur.

Dated 2nd March 1920 .

Memo.

The Divan of Savanur is requested to arrange that, for one month Mr. Shreenivas Rajarao Mudvedkar, B.A., Subjudge, Savanur should work with Mr. Shamarao, Head Karkun, Savanur as Chairman of the Savanur Municipality and that, after the expiry of the said period, Mr. S.R. Mudvedkar should take charge of the Chairman's duties from the latter.

Capt.
Nwab of Savanur.

No 1294 of 1920

Huzur Office, Savanur.

Dated 2nd March 1920 .

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Divan of Savanur for information and communication to the State Officials concerned.

Capt.
Nawab of Savanur

No. 207 of 20.

Copy forwarded to for.

to the the Chairman

2 The Sub-judge F.C.

File

Devan Chairman

Clerk-20 Aug

No. 373 of 1920.

Huzur Office Savanur.

Dated 28th October 1920.

Memo,

The Divan of Savanur & Vice President of the Savanur --- Municipality should please arrange to purchase now (100) one hundred rat traps of the present type, out of some suitable Head in the Municipal Budget & sell them at their cost price including -- their Railway charges &c. to all merchants & citizens of Savanur - who pay Municipal House tax of Rs. 3/- & upwards, explaining to them their advantages.

28-10-20

Dy. Sec.

Dr. 967

Capt.

Nawab of Savanur.

No 1 , of 20

Diwan's Office, Saranur
Dated the 6 October 1920

Copy. Forwarded w/ps to the chairman Saranur Municipality for information and compliance. He may for the present order only 25 traps.

R Krishnan
Dy Diwan Saranur

file

No 1945. 9-10.

Await.

15/11 Diwan

17-12-20.

Dy 15-11-20

Filed

No. 1945 of 192.

Diwan's office, Davanar

Dated 17th December 20.

Memorandum:-

Subject: purchase of rat traps.

No. 1657 of 20 30-11-	Request an early reply to this office -- reference noted in the margin

To,

Chairman Municipality Davangere

~~State Engineer~~ Sub Engineer

Divan Sahib

Esculum

12-12-20

SE

~~Office~~

[illegible]

[illegible] 18-12-1920 [illegible]

Sec. 6-1

420

Reports [illegible] 24 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

he has ordered [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Forest

Mysore Province,
Shimoga,

25th June 1908.

To
The Conservator of Forests
Sahanur State

Sir,

I am endeavouring to collect such information as may be available regarding the production and export of Sandlewood from India.

The production, consumption and the value of Sandlewood are all increasing and one of my objects is to ascertain which are the improving markets.

Of the foreign Markets, Germany, the United States and France are all taking this wood in increasing quantities, but the important point, namely, that of the position of the Indian Market, remains unanswerable until information regarding the total production of India, and the quantities exported, is obtained.

The Imperial Forest Economist has kindly undertaken to give me the figures of the total production of India, but he may not be able to give me the other information which I require and hence my troubling you now.

What I require is,

1. The Districts and Native States etc. within your Presidency which produce Sandlewood.
2. The ~~total~~ production of each District or State (classification not needed), for the past 10 years.
3. The total annual sale realizations of each District or State.
4. Average sale value per ton, annually.
5. Names of ~~chief~~ purchasers.

I trust you will pardon the trouble I am giving.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. F. Strickland

No 2403 of 1908

Sir

~~[illegible]~~

With reference to (above)

I have the honour to give the information as are not provided in the enclosed ~~[illegible]~~

(1) There are 25 villages in the state. Sandle wood trees were found to grow in about 10 of these villages

(2) The trees are sold by auction when they are sufficiently grown up. The annual production of the state for the last 20 years cannot be given as the trees are not annually sold

(3) The realizations in 1905 & (90) when the trees were sold were Rs ~~[illegible]~~ 520 & 1715 respectively

(4) The information asked for is not available. The average sale value per ton ~~cannot~~ is not available

(5) The names of purchasers are as noted in the margin

(1) Raghunath Bhimaji
(2) Ramkrishna Anant
(3) Vishnuji Kumkumji

(6) It will be seen that Sandle is not now produced in this State

[illegible]

Mysore Province
Shimoga
17th July 1908

To

The Conservator of Forests
Savanur State

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 25th ultimo I have the honor to request that you will kindly furnish me with the information therein asked regarding Sandalwood.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient servant

M. Rickland

Agent to the Govt of Mysore
Forest Department

P.L.

(1) Some villages [illegible] Mulkeri
Chindapur, Nilakatti Torur Kulkatti
Hombalti Madapur - Jakinkatti, mam[illegible]

Nondibatti 520
1905 - ~~450~~ [illegible]
1907 - 1715 + 4.

Torur [illegible]
Ramkrishna [illegible]
Krishnaji [illegible]

Shimoga
Mysore Province
6th August 1908

To

The Dewan of Sawanur
Sawanur

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 403 of the 30th ultimo & to thank you for the information given therein.

As I am collecting the statistics for the whole of India I have unfortunately to trouble you further.

You say that the realizations for 1905 & 1907 were 520/. & 1715/. respectively & I have the honor to ask that you will kindly inform me as approximately as possible what

the

the Quantities were w
then sold.

If you cann
me this please state wh
rate per maund was sta
the Number of lbs per maund.

I have the honor to
Sir
your most obedient s

A. Pitchard
Agent to the Govt of Mysore
Forest Department

Dist
Mr L. Lewin Esq
Wynaad

No 428/08.

With ref to (above) I have the honor to intimate that I am unable to give you the particulars you want. The trees as they stood in the jungle were purchased to another

[illegible] felled them, cut them

[illegible] & sent them to Bamba

[illegible] The purchasers intend to

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Forest

COLLECTOR'S ... 13 AUG. 1908 DHARWAR DISTRICT.

Rules under the Indian Forest Act.

Proposal to change the date of the close season for quail.

No. 8105.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1908.

Read Government Resolution No. 12186, dated 10th December 1907.

Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Natural History Society, dated 23rd March 1908:—

"The Committee of this Society observe that the Bombay Government propose to amend the present forest rules by extending the close season from the present date, September 30th, to November 15th, such extension to apply to the following birds:—

The black-breasted or rain-quail (*coturnix coromandelica*).

The rock bush-quail (*perdicula argoondah*).

The jungle bush-quail (*perdicula asiatica*).

The painted bush-quail (*microperdix crythrorhynchus*).

The bustard-quail (*turnix pugnax*).

The little button-quail (*turnix dussumieri*).

The Indian button-quail (*turnix tanki*).

Common or grey-quail (*coturnix communis*).

The great Indian bustard (*eupodotis edwardsi*).

"2. My Committee welcome the proposed alteration of the dates, but they think that some mistake must have been made in including in this period the Common or grey-quail (*coturnix communis*) and the black-breasted or rain-quail (*coturnix coromandelica*).

"To bring these two birds under the same regulations as the other quail is to afford adequate protection to neither during their true breeding seasons and to protect both at a time when they least require it.

"3. The Common or grey-quail, a migratory bird, breeds in suitable climates all over the northern hemisphere at the same time of the year, that is to say, from March to June according to temperature and localities. It is true incubated eggs have been found at Allahabad as early as the 25th March, and it has also been found breeding in Purneah and Lahore in April, and Gilgit in May. Of the enormous numbers of grey-quail that visit India each cold weather, so few remain to breed, however, that it is doubtful whether any practical good can be derived from a close season. But to have any effect at all, the close season should begin not later than the beginning of April, and no protection at all is needed for the grey-quail after, say, the 12th August. Soon after that date migrants begin to appear along the Indus Valley, and almost the whole of these have travelled long distances from breeding places far across the frontier. The natural close season for grey-quail (if necessary at all in most parts of India) is, therefore, *from April 1st to August 12th.*

"4. The rain-quail, on the other hand, which is a species practically confined to the Indian Empire, breeds everywhere at the end of the rains from August to November. Writing from Sholápur where it breeds abundantly, Mr. Wenden says:—'on the 28th July this year I received my first warning that it was time to discontinue shooting these birds'. Their nests have been found on the Deccan throughout August and September, and fresh eggs in the first week of October. That young birds hatched in October should be fit to shoot by the 15th November is clearly impossible, and as a matter of fact in the Konkan, 'cheepers', hardly able to fly, can be seen as late as the middle of December. On the other hand Jerdon is quoted as stating that they breed in June or July, and Hodgson says that they breed in Nepal in May and June, but the generally accepted view is in favour of a close season on the plains *from 15th July to 30th November.*

"The Bombay Natural History Society, therefore, beg to suggest to Government the advisability of altering the dates suggested for the close season for these two birds to:—

Grey-quail	...	... April 1st to August 12th.
Rain-quail	...	... July 15th to November 30th.

"5. My Committee also hope that Government will be able to see their way to amend the rules framed under the Wild Birds Protection Act by Municipalities and Cantonment authorities in this Presidency, so as to bring these rules into line with the proposed amended clauses of the Indian Forest Act."

Letter from the Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, No. 1656, dated 9th March 1908:—

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 12186, dated 10th December 1907, I have the honour to state that I fail to see why the grey-quail (*coturnix*

communis) should be inserted in the list at all. The bird is migratory, and does not breed with us. A very very few birds *may* remain after the hot weather, but they are probably wounded and sickly birds. Authorities like Hume, Davidson and Vidal are entirely agreed that the grey-quail does not breed in the Deccan, and records of nests from India at all are very exceptional. A few snipe *might* be found in parts of Kánara during the rains, but that would be no reason for instituting a close season for them.

"2. The extension of the close season for the rain-quail (*coturnix coromandelica*) from 30th September to 15th November, I thoroughly approve of. It was badly wanted. I have at various times seen broods of young birds unable to fly, and have caught them in my hand, in Poona, Dhárwár and Kolába Districts, all during the first half of December.

"3. The close season for the grey partridge (*ortygornis pondicerianus*), which is at present 1st April to 30th September, *ought* to be 1st March to 30th September. Only last Sunday (March 1st) I found a nest of this bird with 8 fresh eggs."

Memorandum from the Collector of Poona, No. R.—914, dated 16th March 1908 :—

"Forwarded with compliments to the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. T.R.—917, dated 24th March 1908 :—

"Forwarded."

Letter from the Collector of East Khándesh, No. 3146, dated 15th April 1908 :—

"With reference to paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 12186 of 10th December 1907, Revenue Department, I have the honour to report that no petitions of objections to the proposal to change the date of the close season for quail were received in this district."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. T.R.—1482, dated 25th April 1908 :—

"Submitted to Government."

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2274, dated 8th June 1908 :—

"With reference to paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 12186, dated 10th December 1907, I have the honour to state that all the Collectors in this Division report that no petitions of objections to the proposed amendment of the rules to regulate hunting, shooting, etc., in reserved and protected forests were received by them within the prescribed time, and to add that I have received none."

RESOLUTION.—On mature consideration Government do not find that sufficient reason has been shown for altering the dates of the close season fixed in the Appendix to Government Notification No. 5627, dated 18th August 1903. It does not seem necessary to prescribe a close season for the grey-quail. As regards the rain-quail, the close season proposed, namely, 15th July to 30th November, is much too late. A vast majority of these birds breed in June and July, but they are already mated in April, and Government consider that they should be protected from that month. They are mature by October and therefore need no protection then. Moreover, as grey-quail and rain-quail are commonly shot together, the former in considerably larger numbers, and it requires a very quick eye to distinguish one from the other on the wing, it would not be possible to enforce the rule if the close season were extended to 30th November. Of the other quail, the bush-quail is the only one of importance, and though exceptionally late broods are not uncommon, Government consider that the 30th September is late enough for it. All gallinaceous birds will nest a second, and even a third time if the entire nests are destroyed, and this fact accounts for the many instances of late breeding which have been observed. The rules ought not, however, to be framed to meet exceptional cases and seasons, and great scrupulosity will defeat the object of the rules. If the close season now prescribed is enforced, it will, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, meet all reasonable requirements and serve all practical purposes.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,

The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Conservator of Forests, N. C.,
The Conservator of Forests, C. C.,
The Conservator of Forests, S. C.,
The Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind Circle,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The Oriental Translator to Government,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press,
The Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Colonization Officer, Jámráo Canal,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Natural History Society (by letter).

No. 5932 of 1908. 29-8-08

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to The Assistant Political Agent with ref: to this office no 6360 10-9-03

Ins No. 205

Head Clerk,
to the Collector of Dharwar.

No: 473 of 1908

Sawantwadi 25th September 1908

Forwarded also Divisional for information & guidance

Pol Agent

11 N 2466

Shimoga
Mysore Province
25th March 1907

To
The Dewan of Savanur
Savanur

Sir,

In continuation of former correspondence I would be much obliged if you would kindly furnish me with the undermentioned details of Sandalwood production in your State District for 1907/08.

1 The total quantity collected in Tons (as nearly as possible)

2. The particular variety

3. The quantity sold by public or private sale

4. The total receipts from such sale

5 The Chief purchasers of same

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Dwan 8/4/07

Dno 208

N. Lechland
Agent to the Govern^t of Mysore
Forest Department

No. 218

13th April 1909

Sir,

Your letter of 25-3-09

I regret to say that I am unable to give you any information on the first two items of your letter.

As regards (3) & (4) Sandal trees were sold by auction in 1907 & 8 in 4 lots.

As regards (5) ~~the Chief Inspector~~ ~~purchasers are who usually purchase~~ the persons who purchased sandal wood during the last 2 or 3 years are Amount Ramkrishna Kilavatti & Dodabhima Laxmapa ben Bhima Chandanwala

Yours faithfully

[illegible]

Shimoga Forest
Mysore Province
15th April 1909.

To

The Dewan of Savanur
Savanur.

Sir,

With reference to former correspondence regarding the production of sandalwood in the Savanur State, I note that you cannot give me the quantities, but this could be approximately arrived at if you could give me any idea of the value of sandalwood per Ton or per Maund.

I should think there should be many private persons or officials in Savanur who will be able to give you an approximate idea of what the sale rate of this sandalwood is.

You see from the enclosed that I have taken 10/-/per ton because this is the average for Belgaum for 7 years.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

A. Strickland
Agent to the Government of Mysore
Forest Department.

Sl no
Dated 18/4/09
243.

C.Nim

URGENT.

No. 6439 of 1911.

Dharwar; 14th August 1911.

From

G. L. MacGregor Esquire, I.C.S.,
Political Agent & Sessions Judge
S A V AN UR.

To

The Divan and District Magistrate,
Savanur.

Sir,

With reference to ~~your~~ paragraph 2 of your letter ~~dated~~ No. 538 dated 1st August 1911, I have the ----- honour to state that the papers forwarded with your Demi - official are with the Commissioner who is requested to retu- -rn the same. As soon as they are received back, they will be forwarded to you.

2. As regards th-e further investigations of the two - complaints lodged by the complainant Ata Mahomed-khan wd. --- Dadullakhan with the Sub-Inspector of Police Savanur against Ahemed Baig and ten others for their having committed riot -- and theft cases. Mr. Shanmukhappa Yogappa 4th grade Police - Inspector District Police Dharwar is deputed to take up and complete the investigations of the two cases referred to above. You are therefore requested to order the Sub-Inspector of Police Savanur to hand over the Police papers with tippans and case diaries of the above cases to Mr. Shanmukhappa and to report of your having done so.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

G. MacGregor

Political Agent & Sessions---
Judge Savanur.

Jn 11820.
16-8-11
P.M.
8. Nth

Sandalwood Statement
Sawanur State ---

Season	quantity Ton	Amount	Average Rate per Ton	
1905	5·14	520	101	
1907.	17	1715	101	
Average	11·06	1117·5	101.	

Shimoga.
Mysore Province S. India
13. November 1909

To

The Dewan of Savanur
Savanur
Bombay Presidency

Sir,

<u>re Sandalwood</u>

I have the honour to ask that you will kindly furnish me with the under mentioned details of Sandalwood production in your State for 1908-09

1. The total quantity collected in Tons
2. The quantity sold by public or private sales
3. The total receipts from such sales

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

FOR BINNY & CO., LTD.,
Wm A Thomas
Assist Manager

for Agent to the Government of Mysore
Forest Department

No: 4 1909

Reply.

There were neither collections nor sales of sandal-wood in the Sawantwadi state during the year 1908-9.

Diwan

To be filed

Forest

Letter No. 3151 of 15th Oct. 1915, from the ~~Dixxxxxxx~~ Conservator of Forests, S. C., to the Collector and Political Agent, D h a r w a r.

.....

Subject :- Export of timber and other forest produce from the Savanur State.

I have the honour to bring to your notice that timber and other forest produce is sometimes imported into the --- Dharwar district from the Savanur State.

2. Under rule 6 of the rules under section 41 of the Indian Forest Act, any timber or other produce, when it is imported into British Territory from any native State beyond the frontier of British India, requires to be covered by a ' Foreign Pass ' in ~~the~~ a proper form and duly signed by an officer or person of such State. This form of foreign pass and the name or official designation of the officer or --- person issuing such pass is required to be registered in ~~th~~ this office under the same rule. In the case of timber of p--- large scantling, it should, before removal, be marked - with a Foreign Property mark duly registered in my office -- as required by rule 7 of the same rules.

3. I shall therefore be obliged if you would kindly enquire and let me know whether the form of such Foreign Pass and Property marked used in connection with the --- removal of timber in the State, as also the names of officer signing such passes, have been registered in this office. If not, I request you to instruct the State Karbhari to send to this office for registeration 4 copies of each of the - form of pass and the property mark and also a statement - showing the names of all officers authorised to issue passes with 4 copies of each of their specimen signatures. 4 copies of the State property mark may also kindly be sent.

4. It would be a great convenience to ~~this~~ this department if similar lists with specimen copies of signatures

etc., were supplied to this office in April every year. Kindly issue necessary instructions in the matter and let me know.

No. 7665 of 1915.

Dharwar, 27th Oct. 1915.—

Copy forwarded to the Divan of Savanur for information and favour of report in the sense of para. 3.

for Collector of Dharwar.

Recd 29-10-15
SR

In No 758

No. 882 of 1915.

Savanur 4th November 1915.

Forwarded with compliments to the Range Forest Officer Savanur for compliance.

NOV 5 1915

Divan,
Sach.

No 772 Forest & Police Office
21 Nov 1915

Respectfully returned ...

2 Neither the forms of foreign pass and the property mark of the State Forest nor the names of the State Forest Officers signing such passes

Seen

have been registered in the Office of the Conservator of Forests, S.C. upto now.

2. The required Specimens of Signatures of the Forest Officers authorized to issue the passes & the Specimens of the State Forest property mark are together with four forms of foreign passes, enclosed as desired.

3. R. S. Kulkarni, Range Forest Officer & Kalandarkhan s/o Rahimkhan Round Guard are the only Officers authorized to issue such passes.

22-11-15 Jr No 831

R. Kulkarni
Range Forest Officer
Savanur.

To

No. 951 of 1915

The Coll^r & Poll agent
Dharwar

Sir

With ref: to your no: 7665 of 27 ultimo I have the honour to state ~~that~~ as follows:—

(Here copy paras 2 to 4 of the Range Officer's report) I have the

R. B.

Dy Con

Below Rules from Sardar Abdul Mahabub Alli Khan Sahib to the Kuzzar for requesting to allow him to clear the land in the Mulkeri Forest for Rs. 12000/- payable by instalments of Rs. 1500/- a year on condition that a period of 12 years will be allowed to him for the whole work.

No 848 B/18
Kuzzar of Guntur
25/10/18

Forwarded to the Dewan of Sarvani for report.

Sd/ Abdul Majid Khan
Nawab
Cosol

No. 291 B/18
Forwarded to the S.D. Robert Range Forest Officer for report at an early date.
25/10/18.

No 15 — dt 19.8
11.8.18

Returned Respectfully.

The Range Forest Officer reports that in the past i.e. 20 yrs. ago there was clean felling of the then existing rosewood which fetched Rs. 22000/- & the jungle was cleared within 5 yrs; but now it may fetch about Rs 6000 to Rs 10000/- as the timber of all species is not fully developed as in the past.

The trees of fruits such as tamarind Jamb &c that are reserved in the Rs. forest are necessary to be reserved in this Forest also in addition sandalwood trees

Sd/ Ro Nulkerni
R. V. Shum
Supt.

No 368 Ref 18 /

Forwarded w/c to Lieut-Colonel Captain Jawaboshib D. J. B. Savam.

2. He also endorsed that the felling & selling of the timber was not systematically done last time when the jungle was sold 28 yrs. ago & that therefore the result is that the present growth of timber is not satisfactory. It will take many yrs. before the present ill grown timber in the forest fully grows. In view of this fact & the present value of timber & firewood, it seems desirable to sell the jungle.

3. The jungle may be sold not less than Rs. 15000 & the period for cutting & removing the timber & other forest growth may be fixed at 10 yrs.

The price of the jungle may be made payable in yearly instalments of Rs. 1500.

4. The Ofs agree with the S. D. & Range F. Officer in thinking that certain trees shd. be reserved, so that they may afford shade & protection to the stools, shoots & seedlings. In addition to (1) sandle wood (2) Tamarind trees, the following trees shd. the Ofs think be reserved.

3 mango trees (4) Neem or Jamboe-tree. (5) Semari trees (6) Mal gal trees (7) Nere trees (Beba) Harda trees.

These trees, if reserved, will afford shade & fetch some annual income.

5. When the Jungle is cleared Harda plantation may be tried. There seems to be great demand for Harda for ~~[illegible]~~.

6. If the forest is sold to a local gentleman like the applicant the work of felling & removing the trees may be got done carefully & the State authorities will be in a position to supervise the work done in a better way. Have mistakes ~~[illegible]~~ corrected from time to time.

7. The trees & bushes shd. be cut in the way that they are cut in Br. forests & subject to such conditions as may be applicable in the present case. The conditions in the enclosed agreement form may be accepted mutatis et mutandis. —

24/5/18

[illegible]

No 6664 of 1918
Huzur Shimla
12/6/18

Referred c/o

2. Sanction is granted to sell the Jungle at Mulkari for Rs. (15000) one to Sardar Mahabuballi Khan Sahib of Savanur on the following Conditions.

1 All the trees in the forest, referred to by the Dewan should be reserved therein from being cut.

2. The period for cutting & removing the timber & other forest growth is fixed at ten yrs.

3. The price of the forest sold shd be paid to the State by yearly instalments of Rs. 1500 only.

4. The trees & bushes in the said forest shd. be cut in the way that they are cut in British forests & subject to the conditions as are imposed in the Bombay Standard Agreement Form for the Felling, Collection, Removal & purchase of timber, fire wood & other shd be got duly filled in by the said Sardar, as it is accepted Mutatis Mutandis.

Sd/- H. del Mayo Capt
Nawabganj.

No 438 of 1918

Forwarded to the S.D. Range Forest Officer for compliance with reference to para 2.

The Agreement Form may be got filled in so far as it applies to the conditions stated above.

12/6/18

[illegible]

No 61 Ves 20-9-18.

Respectfully returned together with the agreement form which has been duly filled in so far it is applicable to the terms already mentioned, & signed by the Contractor.

[illegible]
R. Officer.

No 1 of 1918
Dewan's Office Tavam
3rd January 1919.

Rtd - the with reference to the Office No. 2 of 3/1/19

[illegible]

Office. The corres. has been decided (in vernacular) & it has been sent to the ~~S.D. Officer~~ Range Forest Officer Tavam. So nothing need be done now. To file 8/July

[illegible]

No. Srvr. 178

Dharwar, 11th ~~October~~ Nov. 1919.

From

A. E. L. Emanuel, Esq., I. C. S.,

Political Agent, Dharwar.

To

Captain Abdul Majidkhan,

Diler Jung Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur.

My friend,

Under instructions from Government, contained in their order No. 6744 of 2nd October 1919 I have the honour to observe that so long as any area of State Forest adjacent to Government forests, remains unburned, the conflagrations of any --- duration in the former are a source of great anxiety. I request you therefore to kindly afford any reasonable assistance that may be asked in burning any common forest boundary line, and instruct your subordinates not to fire the State forests before the work of burning the common boundary line is completed.

Yours sincerely.

RGS.

Political Agent, Dharwar.

OFFICE OF THE NAWAB OF SAVANUR STATE.
26-11-1919

No 1052 of 1919

Huzur Office, Savanur

26 Nov. 1919

Forwarded with compliments to the Diwan of Savanur for information and compliance.

By order of the Huzur

Clerk to the Nawab of Savanur

27-11-19

Diwan

Reply

No. 13429/19

Sir,

With reference to ~~your letter~~ P.A.'s no (above)

I have received and your no (above

I have the honor to report that arrangements have been made to afford all reasonable assistance that may be asked in future in burning the common boundary line between the State Forest at Mullkei & ~~Bachi~~ Kanara Forest at Sanvalli & also not to burn the State Forest until work of the common boundary line is finished.

I have the

4/12/19

Forwarded to V.O. Mullkei

5/12/19

Copy of letter No. S.V.N.178 dated 9th March 1920 from the Political Agent, Dharwar to the Nawab Saheb, Savanur

My friend

I have the honour to refer you to this -- office No. S.V.N./ 178 of 11th November 1919 and to reque you to be so good as to let me know what, if any, measures have been taken by you for the maintenance of joint fire lines along Forest boundaries, if any, common to Govern--ment abd your State. The Commissioner is asking me for a report early !

No. 1335 of 1920.

Huzur Office, Savanur

Dated, 11 March 1920

Copy forwarded with complimnnts to the Divan of Savanur for information & early report as to what action is being taken in the matter

Capt.

Nawab of Savanur

12/3/20

207

No. 2457 20.

To,

Meh. Capt. Kawab Sahib
Deb Jung Bahadur
Sawant State.

Sir,

Your no 1335 d/ 11 3/1920 below
PAs no 178 d/ 9 3/1920.

I have the honor to state that I have already replied to P.As' no S.V. N178 of 11th Nov 1919, and this Office no. 1342 d/ 4-12-19, as regs: the measures taken by me for the maintenance of joint fire line common to forest & this State.

I have &c

Office

To issue orders to the Forest guard mulkheri not to allow wild fires to enter the Forest & every year to burn the boundary line in march with the orders of this State & to assist the British Forest in burning of the neighbouring Forest in common boundary lines. 5/4

Nothing is to be done in the matter. File.
14-4-20.

Dewan

(వి.) నెం. 600

నివేదిక

నివేదిక తేదీ:- ఇక్కడ తేదీ పనులు అని పేర్కొనబడిన పనులకు సంబంధించి అంచనాలు తయారు చేయడం జరిగినది. ఈ అంచనాలు కూడా నివేదిక నివేదించు నిమిత్తం నిర్వహణ ఇంజనీర్ వారికి పంపడమైనది. ఈ అంచనాలు నిర్వహణ ఇంజనీర్ వారి కార్యాలయానికి చేరిన తరువాత సంబంధిత పర్యవేక్షక ఇంజనీర్ వారి కార్యాలయానికి పంపడమైనది. పర్యవేక్షక ఇంజనీర్ వారి కార్యాలయానికి చేరిన తరువాత సదరు అంచనాలు పరిశీలించి ఆమోదించడమైనది. ఈ అంచనాలు మొత్తం రూ. 315/- లు మాత్రమే.

ఆమోదించిన పనులకు సంబంధించిన పనులు నిర్వహించిన తర్వాత బిల్లులు సమర్పించగలరు.

Divisional Engineer

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No 1315 of 1920.

Huzur Office, Savanur.

Dated 8th, March 1920.

M E M O -

The Divan of Savanur should please inform all the Hakims who were prohibited from practising as Physician in the town, to apply to the undersigned for the issue of a certificate to practice as Physicians in the State Limits, ~~as~~ A certificate would be issued to those who are found fit to practise ~~as Phisicians by~~ after the matter is referred to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon ~~after examining~~.

Capt.

Nawab of Savanur.

To inform the Vos Savanur

Orders issued to the Vos. of Savanur accordingly

Divan

Mr. Wright to Mr. Hunter that Hankins & Capt. xxx have been only informed of work.

12/4

The U-boat can be dealt with by the Admiralty.

Ref.

Cyl.

Answer

File

Ref.

No. of 1921

Divan's Office Savanur

Dated April 1921

From,

Ramrao Shrinivasrao Kulkarni Esquire,

Divan of Savanur.

To,

Captain Meharban Nawabsaheb Delair Jung Bahadur,

Savanur State.

Sir,

I beg to state that some sort of fencing is necessary to the Mulkeri Forest to prevent damage by wild pigs coming -- there from and this may be done , by advancing Tagai to the -- Ryots owning lands there.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant ,.

Divan of Savanur.

To

Inspector Captain Naval Stores

O J Bahadur Swamy

Sir,

I beg to state that a great damage is caused to the standing paddy crops, especially to the rice crop at Mulkeri by the encroachment of wild pigs from the adjoining jungles of Mulkeri, Bhadrapur, Konaikeri & Koigaddi. The latter 3 villages belong to British territory. The Ryots of Mulkeri request that a sort of fencing is quite necessary to prevent the damage to the crops from the wild pigs residing in the jungles

2) The circumference of the cultivated area is reported to be about 38366 running feet i.e more than 7 miles, by the state measure. The Agricultural Department advises for the erection of a strong iron wire fencing as a preventive measure for the damage. But such a scheme in British villages in the vicinity of forests is not still undertaken as the same has been found exhorbitantly expensive owing to the high prices for the wire & rise

in the rates of wages. This scheme may perhaps now cost more than Rs 14000/- for 7 miles of wire fencing. The Ryots of Anathur being very poor cannot afford to repay if such a large amount is advanced as Taccavi loans. The adjoining British villages also cannot contribute towards the fencing in proportion to the shares of ~~that~~ respective shares of their boundary lines as the scheme is more profitable to the Ryots of Anathur. The State also cannot derive any proportionate benefit for the amount to be spent on the scheme as no extra revenue can be expected owing to the poor of Ryots.

3) Under these circumstances it seems feasible that some temporary precautionary measures for the destruction of wild pigs are necessary as the wire fencing scheme seems still premature.

(a) Hunters of wild pigs such as Gollars Lambanis & Woddars may be

encouraged by payment of rewards as it is done now in case of those that destroy wild pigs in the State limits & produce their tails

(b) It is heard that some woodcutters or Hattimattans prepare big snares of ropes for entrapping a number of pigs at a time there with. Such snares may either be purchased or such woodcutters may be engaged with labour in the destruction of the wild pigs

~~(c)~~ This to be experimented as an experimental measure & the costs there on may be partly met from the Ryots?

(d) The ryots that are willing to erect temporary fencing to the boundary line may be allowed to use bamboo pieces on payment of nominal price.

(e) They also may be allowed to take out big stones to fix them at short distances so as to prevent the entrance of the pigs, from State Malas or mites

(e) Poisonous baits may be got prepared be given to the ryots to keep them in their fields for the encroaching pigs to swallow.

and to cause their immediate death

(f) Some Gold Reports may also be provided with licences for the possession of guns on condition that they should ever kill at least not than a dozen of wild pigs in a calendar year.

4) Orders are therefore solicited in the matter so as to enable me to proceed further in taking such steps as will be approved by the Hon'ble —

J Lawrence

Lam

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 27-1-1920 [illegible]

[illegible]

To address the ~~Inspection~~ mention
~~agriculture~~ Kalghatgi ~~BSR~~ as to what arrangements
are being proposed sanctioned for farm
fencing at Kalghatgi Taluka

2/2

23-3-94

Fencing Scheme

1) Scheme for Dhumvad:- Proposed to erect a long ~~x~~ line of fence at forthill. This in my opinion is not sound. Enclosure is --- absolutely necessary to prevent encroachment, by pig.

II. Scheme for Devikop. Including parts of Devikop and deserted village side of Galaginakatti and Singanahalli.

III. Fence to include area shown in attached sketch. Length of -- Fence about 6 miles. Area included 872 acres.

IV. Erection will be not difficult except a long portion bounded by P.W.D. road immediately below Devikop tank. A very -- careful survey of this portion of the line will be necess- ~~xxx~~ -ary. The whole ~~xx~~ line to be surveyed, position for straining posts and ~~xxxx~~ gates pegged and the whole mapped on sufficiently large schale to show above detail. Bulletin no. 81 of 1916 Specifications II Construction" , to be accepted with reference to location of straining of posts and erection of gates. Designs of gates and flod gate where line crosses --- nallas will follow.

INFORMATION REQUIRED

(A) How close we may approach P.W.D. road

(B) Whether we may iclude, where necessary in the interest of good fencing & of cheapening construction Govt. waste land. This question only arises in connection with a small area of grazing land.

VI PROPOSALS FOR MEETING EXPENDITURE. Tagavi repayable in ten - instalments to be granted and paid in advance of construction to the agricultural Department. Payment to be made by each --- individual concerned in proportion to the assessment of the - land

VI. Suggested that a small Committee representing the 3 villages to be - formed to (1) work out of the detail of the scheme in consul ation with this department especially with reference to ~~location~~ ~~xxx~~ deciding location of gates (2) subsequently to manage --- repairs, and to pass and enforce regulations e.g. keeping gates closed.

Detailed estimate to be prepared as soon as survey complete & quotation for wire and posts are to hand.

A rough approximate estimate at present price of wire is Rs.12000/-.

Fencing owing to high prices of wire is exhorbitantly expensive at present.

Bijapur

4th February 1920

Sd/ T.GILBERT.

Deputy director of agriculture

S.D.

NO.C/208 Of 1920.

Camp Bijapur 4th February 1920.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the collector, Dharwar with reference to his No. T.A.G-38 dated 13-10-19 with ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ the request that he will favour by replying to para V.(b) above. The Deputy Director of agriculture cannot support the Dhumvad scheme nor a departmental experimental scheme for Devikop. It would not without co-operative responsibility, and the agricultural department has not the funds for such experiment at --- present. At a general meeting held the other day, the people ---- seemed very keen, and prepared to pay 4 times the assessment of their lands if given tagavi. The scheme as outlined above was put before them in the presence of the Mamlatdar of Kalghatgi and of the Inspector of agriculture and of village officers and ----- unanimous approval was signified.

Applications for tagavi will be made to you when the scheme has been worked up in detail.

Sd/ T.Gilbert.

Deputy Director of agriculture

S.D.

NO. C/209 of 1920.

Camp Bijapur, 4th February 1920.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Executive Engineer P.W.D; Dharwar with request that he will favour ~~with~~ by a reply to para V(a)

Sd/ T.Gilbert.

Deputy Director of agriculture.

S.D.

No. C/ 210 of 1920.

Camp Bijapur ,4th February 1920;

Copies forwarded with compliments to the Registrar co-operative societies B.P. Poona ,The Deputy Director of agriculture would be glad of advice with reference to para 7 and as to whether a formally constituted society can be formed and registe

Sd/ T.Gilbert.

Deputy Director of agriculture

S.D.

No. C/ 211 of 1920.

Camp Bijapur ,4th February 1920.

Copies forwarde to the Mamltdar of Kalaghatgi with ----- compliance for inform-ation.

Sd/ T.Gilbert.

Deputy Director of agricultur

S.D.

Typed by.

Compared by,

Jail File.

No. 4810 of 1907.

FROM Lt-Col. R.W.S. Lyons MD IMS

SUPERINTENDENT, DISTRICT PRISON,

Dharwar.

To The Diwan,

Sawnur State

DISTRICT PRISON OFFICE:

Dharwar, 29th November 1907.

SIR

With reference to your endorsement no. 455 dated 18th November 1907 I have the honor to advise despatch, to day, of the 6 Chain fetters ordered therein. A railway receipt and a bill in duplicate are herewith enclosed.

The cost of fetters may be remitted at an early date as our accounts are to be closed in the next month.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

R W Lyons

Superintendent,
District Prison, Dharwār.

Endo. 654

The amt. of the bill sent by Rec. The receipt
6/12/07 to be handed
over to the
Dewan Sir, Nagar Daftar

The receipt handed over to
the Nagadi Daftar
15/12/07

Dewan Sawanur

Duplicate

Paid

46—10,000—2-03—(O4) [Jail 89 x.

Note—[The Superintendent of the Prison is alone empowered to grant receipts for money paid to the Prison for goods purchased from it, and no other receipts granted by any other Prison Official will be regarded as valid.]

No. OF 1907.

The Diwan Sawoor State Dr.

To Dharwar ~~JAIL~~ PRISON FACTORY.

Date.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	6 Chain-fetters & Packing		3 3 0
	Rupees three only and		
	Annas three only	Total Rs. ...	3 3 0

Contents received. Dharwar Prison Office, 29th June 1907

R W Lyons

Superintendent of the Prison. *Superintendent of the Prison.*

Strictly Confidential.

Below copy of Telegram from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 240, dated the 22nd October 1908.

IMMEDIATE.

No. 6874.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1908.

Copy forwarded to the Collector & Political Agent, --- Dharwar, with a request that steps may be taken to give effect to the instructions contained in the accompanying - Telegram from the Government of India.

2. Every precaution should be taken to keep these orders secret until the 2nd November 1908 and the action taken -- should be reported to Government as soon as possible after that date.

3. In carrying out these orders it should in every case be fully explained to the prisoners that their release or remission has been ordered by the Governor General in --- Council as a measure of clemency and grace in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of direct -- adminstration in India by the Crown.

4. The instructions of the Government of India should be applied to all Jails in Native States under British -- management and to any institutions which give effect to -- sentences passed in the exercise of British Jurisdiction.

Sd/.

For Secretary to Government.

Very Confidential. No. 7298/34 Confl. of 1908.

Dharwar, 29th October 1908.

Copies forwarded to the Divan of Savanur for information and guidance.

2. Special attention is asked to para 2.

3. Presumably there are no convicts whose premature --- release would be seriously inexpedient. If there be any -- full report should be made through the Assistant Political

Agent.

Political Agent,

Dharwar.

Copy to:-

The Assistant Political Agent, Savanur.

Strictly Confidential.

No. 240, dated the 22nd October 1908.

From - The Secretary to the Government of India Home Deptt.

To - The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bomba

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the assumption of direct adminstration of India by the Crown occurring on the 2nd November 1908, the Governor-General of India in --- Council has decided, as an act of clemency and grace, to - grant to prisoners in all jails throughout British India -- remission of sentences as follows:-

First.- All persons whose original sentence was one month or less, who may have worked out half their sentence on or before November 2nd, 1908, should be released absolutely - on that date. Those of this class who have not worked out - half their sentence should be granted remission of half -- their sentence.

Second.- Prisoners sentenced to more than one month and not more than six months should be granted remission of -- fifteen days.

Third.- Prisoners sentenced to more than six months and - not more than one year should be granted remission of one - month.

Fourth.- Prisoners sentenced to more than one year --- should be granted remission of one month for each year of sentence.

The above concessions are subject to the following --- exceptions:-

Firstly.- Those whose conduct during imprisonment has - been bad and turbulent.

Secondly.- Criminals who have been more than twice --- convicted.

Thirdly.- Those whose premature release may be deemed by local authorities to be seriously inexpedient for reasons of local importance.

Fourthly.- Those under life sentence whose crimes are excepted from recommendation for release after twenty year imprisonment

imprisonment at Port Blair, namely, those whose original offences were of such a kind as to make the convict permanently --- dangerous to society or to public order whenever he should be restored to liberty, and also those whose crimes were --- committed in such circumstances that the release of the -- criminals is likely to give rise to a renewal of a blood - feud or other disturbance of public peace.

The Governor General in Council desires that immediate -- steps may be taken to give effect to these orders so that - timely arrangements may be made for the release on the 2nd November of all prisoners whose sentence, as reduced, will expire that day. In every case of release or remission the circumstances may be fully explained to very individual -- concerned.

The above concessions are also extended to all Military prisoners, British & Native, confined in civil prisons.

The grant of these remissions should be kept ~~secretly~~ strictly - confidential by the Officers concerned until announced on - the 2nd November.

Confidential.

Jail

Supplementary orders, relative to the release & remission of sentences of prisoners on 2nd Novr. 1908

No 5687 of 1908.

Judicial Deptt.

Bombay castle, 28th Octr. 1908.

Resolution of Government.

With reference to G.R. No. 5652 of the 26th Instt., the Inspector General of Prisons should be requested to furnish Govt. as soon as possible with information showing the number of prisoners (a) who are to be released & (b) who are to be granted a remission of sentence, in pursuance of the orders of the Governor General in Council. A nominal roll of the prisoners affected by these orders should be prepared in the attached form & submitted as soon as may be practicable after 2nd November.

2. In the event of any prisoners who are entitled to release on Novr. 2nd under the

above orders being ill on that date, the Supdts should use their discretion in postponing for a few days, where necessary, the discharge of male prisoners or of women whom it may be undesirable to discharge until the arrival of ~~the~~ relatives or friends to take care of them.

3. In carrying out the orders of the Govt of India the officers concerned should see that in every case it is fully explained to the prisoner that his release or the remission of his sentence has been ordered by the Governor General in Council as a measure of clemency & grace in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the assumption of the direct administration of India by the Crown.

Sd. H. O. Shin
Secy to Govt

Confidential

Below a copy of G.R. No. 5686, of the 28th Oct. 1908 (Judicial Department).

No 6941.

Political Department,

Bombay castle, 28th October 1908.

A copy of the foregoing Resolution, together with a copy of the Resolution therein referred to, is forwarded to the Collector & Political Agent, Dharwar, in continuation of this ~~office No~~ Department Endorsement No. 6879 of the 26/10/08, for information, guidance & the necessary action.

sd.
for Secy to Govt.

No. 7343/36 confl

+ in confirmation of this office No. 7258/36 confl of 29.X.08

+ Forwarded in original to the Diwan of Savanur for compliance & return through the A.S.A.

Dwn
31/10/08.

sd C. Hudson
P.A.

No. 585 of 08 - 5/11/08

Resubmitted with compliments.

2) A nominal roll of the prisoners affected by these orders, prepared in the form prescribed, is attached. ~~in the form prescribed~~.

3). It was fully explained to the prisoners that the release or the remission of sentence ~~as the case m~~ in the several cases ~~ha~~ was ordered by the Governor Gen. in Council as a measure of clemency & grace in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the assumption of the direct administration of India by the Crown.

4) There was no convict whose release was considered seriously inexpedient.

5) This has also refer to P. W. No. 7298/34. cont. of 29/10/08.

Dwan Sec

Through the A.G. Agent.

Savanur Jail.

Serial No.	Regr No	Name	Native of (Distt & Province).	Section of I.P.C or other law under which sentenced.	Sentence	Date of sentence	Designation of sentencing authority	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	14	Hanumantacharya bin Bhima-charya Damanji	Mysore.	§ 380 I.P.C. for Chapter VIII Cr.P.C	Rigorous imprt 12 years	14-11-07	Distt Magte Savanur	Release on the 2nd Nov.
2	3	Durga Mother Basawa Hombli	Savanur in Dor Distt Bombay Pr.	§ 323 I.P.C. & § 120	6 months	26-6-08.	-Do-	Granted remission of 15 days.
3	4	Dudla bin Hanamanna Pujari	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	
4	5	Pampa bin Hanamanna Marijannavar	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	
5	7	Gousu W/o Khodinsab Langade	-Do-	§ 380 I.P.C	Rigorous 3 months	17-8-1908	-Do-	Released on the 2nd Nov. & as he came 15 days remission
6	8	Jamalsha W/o Hussainsha Khanjada.	-Do-	Chapter VIII Cr.P.C § 126	Rigorous 6 months	14-9-08.		Granted remission of 15 days.

Savanur
5th November

Jail

Convicts—Port Blair.

Remission of sentence and release of —.

No. 317.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1909.

Memorandum from the Superintendent of Port Blair, No. 97, dated the 18th December 1908—Communicating particulars* regarding certain transmarine convicts at Port Blair, who are to be released during the month of January 1909.

ORDER.—Ordered that the officers concerned be informed, with reference to Government Circular No. 4243, dated the 6th August 1890.

(Signed) J. E. B. HOTSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

To—

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
The Inspector-General of Police,
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range,
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind,
The District Magistrate, Hyderabad,
The District Magistrate, Dhárwár,
The District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad,
The District Superintendent of Police, Dhárwár.

* Printed on the reverse.

Jud 15

No. 702 of 1909. 29/1/09

With compliments

Copy forwarded for information ~~and guidance~~ to The Diwan District Magistrate, Sawantwadi

Head Clerk
to the Collector of Dharwar

No 58 of 1909.

1/2/09

Forwarded to the Deputy of Police Sawantwadi for note & return

3/2/09

Supplementary list containing particulars regarding certain transmarine convicts at Port Blair who are to be released during the month of January 1909.

Serial number.	Port Blair number.	Name of prisoner.	Father's name.	Caste.	Religion.	Native of what place.			Trade or profession.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Period of imprisonment.	By what Court sentenced.	Date of release.	Remarks.
						Town or Village.	Pargana or Taluka.	District and Province.							
1	21148	Fakira.	Hanmapa.	Talwar.	Hindu.	*Records* Chinalli Convict's statement. Kaledeláپur.	Hongol.	Dhárwár.	Cultivation.	Section 436, Indian Penal Code.	28th December 1899.	10 years.	Sessions Court, Dhárwár.	14th January 1909.	Remission earned— Y. m. d. Ordinary ... 0 1 13 Special ... 0 10 0 Total ... 0 11 13
2	21142	Irappa.	Fakirappa.	Lingayet.	Do.	Hottan Halli.	Savnur State.	Do.	Do.	Section 395, Indian Penal Code.	27th December 1899.	Do.	Do.	15th January 1909.	Ordinary ... 0 1 11 Special ... 0 10 0 Total ... 0 11 11
3	21147	Giria.	Hanma.	Talwar.	Do.	Chinalli.	Hongol.	Do.	Do.	Section 436, Indian Penal Code.	28th December 1899.	Do.	Do.	17th January 1909.	Ordinary ... 0 1 10 Special ... 0 10 0 Total ... 0 11 10
4	21140	Bangal.	Allahdad.	Chandu.	Mahomedan.	Násir Chandio.	Dero Mohbat.	Hyderabad, Sind.	Do.	Sections 395 and 398, Indian Penal Code.	12th December 1899.	Do.	Sessions Court, Hyderabad (Sind).	1st January 1909.	Ordinary ... 0 1 10 Special ... 0 10 0 Total ... 0 11 10

Below No 58 of 3/2/09 from the Dewan

No 45

Returned with compliments.

2 The prisoner has on his release come down to Bhatankalli

26/4/09
Sawant

P. Sub-J.

File
15/5/09

No. 10217, dated the 4th November 1908.

From—The Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency;

To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

I have the honour to forward copy of a letter* from the Commissioner, Central Division, in which he asks that an authoritative scale of food for under-trial prisoners detained in Third Class Subsidiary Jails should be determined and that the one and a half anna price limit be discontinued.

2. The latest ruling regarding the scale of food for prisoners will be found in the appendix to Government Resolution No. 5891, dated 13th August 1897. In this appendix nothing has been said regarding rations for prisoners in Third Class Subsidiary Jails.

3. In 1883, the Inspector-General of Prisons issued a circular (copy* attached), laying down a scale of diets for Subsidiary Jails and this was intended to supersede all former orders on the subject. Curiously enough this circular would appear to have been lost sight of and Circular No. 4279, dated 21st August 1878 (copy* attached), is the one that has been in force, at any rate to my knowledge, for the last ten years. The procedure is that all prisoners in Subsidiary Jails receive a daily ration which is not to cost more than one anna, six pies. It happens in time of scarcity that the District Magistrate cannot obtain sufficient food for this sum. He then represents the matter and the Inspector-General sanctions further expenditure, asking him to bring the cost of the ration back to one anna and six pies as soon as he can possibly do so.

4. What Mr. Morison says is quite correct, and it is clear that a price limit is not desirable and that a fixed amount of food is what should be prescribed.

5. In Third Class Subsidiary Jails will be found convicted and under-trial prisoners, both males and females. Few prisoners remain long in these jails and prisoners sentenced to hard labour have rarely any labour to perform. Under these circumstances I think that there should be only one scale for all. Not only will it be more simple for the Magistrate who has to make the necessary arrangements but the prisoners are more likely to obtain their proper rations. As prisoners are detained for such a short time in these jails and as they have little or no work to do, I would recommend the following scale of diet for all prisoners detained in Third Class Subsidiary Jails:—

Flour staple grain in diet.	Fuel.	Dhal.	Vegetables.	Condiments.	Salt.	Oil.
lb. ozs. 1 4	lbs. 2	ozs. 4	ozs. 4	drs. 4	drs. 8	drs. 8

No. 1389.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1909.

RESOLUTION.—The following rules should be inserted in the rules regarding diet in Prisons and Jails appended to Government Resolution No. 5891, dated the 13th August 1897:—

"31-A. The scale for native male and female convicts of all classes and under-trials in Third Class Subsidiary Jails shall be the same as scale No. IX."

* Not printed.

"31-B. Should any native male convict confined in a Subsidiary Jail be employed on *bona fide* hard labour, as described in Rule 9, he should be allowed diet on scale No. V, provided he gives full task."

2. The Inspector-General of Prisons should be requested to issue the necessary correction slip to the Bombay Jail Manual.

(Signed) J. E. B. HOTSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All District Magistrates,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
The General Department,
The Political Department.

Letter No. 2742 of 1909. 6/10/09

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to The Diwan of Baroda

R. B. Bhandarkar
Head Clerk,
to the Collector of Dharwar.

Correct Slip
[illegible]
2/11/09

[illegible] 2nd No 226.

Orders on certain questions raised in connection with the remission of sentences granted to prisoners on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the assumption by the Crown of the direct admn. of India

No. 5025. Pol. Deptt.

Bombay castle, 21st July 09.

Letter from the Ag. Insp.r. Gen. of Prisons, Bombay Presy, No. 6464, of the 9th June 09:-

"In connection with the remission granted to prisoners on the 50th anniversary of the assumption of direct admn. in India by the Crown, I have the honor to submit the following questions for favour of decision.

"2. On the 29th Octr 08 Mr Alexander issued instructions with regard to paragraph II" No. 2407 of 22nd Octr 08, from the Secy to the Govt. of India, Home Deptt, that no remission shd be granted for fractions of sentence above one year.

"3 The Supt. Central Prison Hyderabad, now informs me that he has rec.d an intimation from the Agt to Govr. Sibi, increasing the remission granted to certain Baluchistan prisoners by counting these fractions of sentence over a year, & the Supt. Hyderabad Central Prison enquires whether this extra

remission shd be granted.

4. I propose to answer his query in the affirmative, but I don't think this new reading shd apply to other prisoners in Bombay Jails whose cases have been decided on Mr Alexander's ruling, as it will lead to a very great deal of trouble & work in the various prisons. I attach copy of letter of Govt of India:

"5. The second question is as follows:- Paragraph 2, Jd No. 65-66 of 12/12/08, lays down that a prisoner, who has two convictions (whether incurred during the present term of imprisonment or before) in addition to the sentence they are undergoing is debarred remissions. I have taken this to mean that if a man is sentenced for three distinct separate offences (say, theft), he is debarred whether the sentences were all awarded on one day or at separate trials. But if a prisoner is sentenced for separable offences which are not distinct offences, I have not debarred him, e.g., if a prisoner without previous conviction has been sentenced under two sections for what was practically the one crime.

"As the Govt. Y.C.P. has recd. to such a case of this kind, I have thought it better to submit it

to Govt for favour of decision.

"A prisoner is sentenced under ss 458, 114, 392 & 394 of the I.P.C. - abetment, house trespass or house breaking, Robbery, Voluntarily causing hurt in robbery, - to two years' rigorous imprisonment & Three months' rigorous imprisonment or Rs 5 a fine. As this was all the one crime, I consider the prisoner shd get remission

Copy of a letter No. 407-J.B., dt 24/2/09 from the Asstt Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Deptt to the Hon. the Agent to the Governor Gen. & Chief Commr in Baluchistan

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. 55-8 dt the 11th Jan 1909, in which you ask for orders on the following points in connection with the release & remission of sentences of prisoners on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the assumption of direct administration of India by the Crown:—

"I am directed to refer to yr letter No. 55-8, dt the 11th Jan 09, in which you ask for orders on the following points in connection with the release & remission

of sentences of prisoners on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the assumption of direct administration of India by the Crown

(1) whether remission shd. be allowed on fractions of a year,

(2) whether the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of fine shd. be added to, or excluded from, the substantive sentence for the purpose of calculating remission.

"2. In reply I am to say:-

(1) That broken periods not exceeding six months shd. carry 15 days' remission & broken periods exceeding six months shd. carry one month's remission; &

(2) That the sentence in default of payment of fine shd. be added to the substantive sentence for the purpose of calculating remission. The procedure adopted by you in this respect was therefore correct."

Letter from the Ag Secy to Govt. Jd. Bombay No. 3814 of 6/7/09.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6464 of the 28th June, 1907, submitting for orders the following questions in connection with the remission of sentences granted to prisoners on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the assumption by the Crown of direct admn. of India.

(1) Whether the additional remission allowed on broken periods of sentence to certain Baluchistan prisoners by the Asstt Commr, Sibi, in accordance with the orders of the Govt of India in the Foreign Deptt, shd be granted to them;

(2) whether similar additions shd be made to the remissions granted to other prisoners in the Bombay Jails; &

(3) what is the exact interpretation of the ruling that no remission shd be given to prisoners who have had conviction in addition to the sentence they are undergoing.

2. In reply, I am to state as follows.

(1) The additional remissions ~~granted~~ allowed to Baluchistan prisoners shd be granted to them.

(2) The cases of other prisoners combined

in the Jails of this Presidency shd be dealt with in accordance with the interpretation placed on the occasion by the Govt of India in the Foreign Deptt. Govt fully recognise that this will throw considerable additional labour on the prison officials, but they do not see how the Bombay prisoners can be treated less favourably than those of other Provinces.

3. The interpretation contained in paragraph 5 of your letter under reply is correct."

Memorandum from the Jt. of the Secretariat, No. 3815, of the 6th July 09 - forwarding a copy of the above corrce.

Order - Ordered that copies of the foregoing pps be fd to all Pol. Officers for infn in contn of Govt order No. 2346 of 26/3/09.

Sd/- J.T. Scott-Smn,
As under Secy to Govt

No. 5826
for infn of 30th July 09.

copy fd with compliments to the Ad. A with ref. to this office No. 2841 of 23/4/09.

Sd. R.B. Punekar
for P.H.C. A.

No. 508 of 09.
23/8/09.

Fd to the Diwan of Sav. for infn & guidance the lr. to the rehd. after taking the copy of it

Sd/ C.W.A. Turner
Pol

No. 65 of 09.
Rehd. with compliments. A copy of the C.A. has been taken for this office use.

H.H. Diwan

Copy accompanimwnt to G.R.J.D. No. 1068 dated --- 7th February 1912.

Jail

-VVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV-

"Procedure to be followed in connection with -- the release from British Jails of prisoners belonging to Native States who are released subject to Police surveillance.

No. 391,- dated the 2nd Dec. 1910.

From

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Jails).

To

The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

I am directed to refer to the correspondence --- ending with your letter No. 5304 dated 24th September 1907 regarding the procedure to be followed in connection with the release from British Jails of prisoners belonging to Native States who are released subject to the Police --- surveillance.

2. The rules regulating the earning of remission --- of sentence by prisoners, which were published with the --- Home Department Resolution No. 12-Jails-500-10 dated the 31st August 1896, contained a provision that the period of -- remission earned by certain classes of prisoners should be passed under such Police surveillance as the local Government may prescribe. This provision was omitted from the revised rules published with the Home Department Resolution Nos. 161--172 dated the 25th June 1908, but to these rules a footnote containing instructions in the same sense was appended. It is understood that the rules have been prescribed by some local Governments containing instructions as to the manner in which surveillance shall in such cases be carried out by the Police and imposing conditions to which the released -- convict is to be subjected. I am now to state for the----

information

information of the Governor in Council that the Government of India are advised that the Prisons Act, 1894(IX of 1894), in virtue of which the Remission Rules above alluded to were framed, does not authorise the imposition, by means of rules framed under it, of conditions subject to which the period of sentence remitted shall be passed, and to request that any rules or instructions with this object which may have been issued by the Government of Bombay may be revised --- accordingly.

3. The only sanction which can legalise the ---- imposition of such conditions is an order passed by the local Government under Section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In this connection I am to invite attention to the Home Department Resolution Nos. 234- 45 dated ---- the 12th July 1910, by which rule 20 (and the note appended to it) of the Remission Rules ~~were~~ was modified. The effect of rule 20 of the Remission Rules as now revised will be that the cases of all "life-convicts" as defined in the Rules will be submitted to the local Government when the ---- termination of the prisoner's sentence , as reduced by the grant of remission, approaches, for orders under Section 401 Criminal Procedure Code, as to whether and if so, what, conditions shall be imposed to be observed during the ---- period of remission granted. If conditions are imposed --- they will be enforceable by virtue of the provisions of ---- Section 401 Criminal Pro: Code. In so far as concerns "life-convicts" belonging to the Native States who are released conditionally under Section 401 of the Cr: P.C. all that appears to the Government of India to be --- required in order to secure that they shall return to and remain in their native place during the period of --- remission earned is that conditions shall be imposed ---- similar to those adopted in the case of convicts ---- conditionally released from the Andamans. I am to enclose a form in which the necessary alterations have been made and to suggest that, if the Governor in Council sees no

objection,

objection, it may be adopted with such further changes as --- may be desirable.

4. In the case of convicts not being "life-convicts" as defined in Rule 2(f) of the Remission Rules, whose cases are not ordinarily to be referred to the local Government before release, it will not be possible in the absence of an order under Section 401, Cr: Pro: Code, to subject them to Police surveillance, of a kind which requires the ---- observance on their part of conditions, whether voluntary or involuntary. In such cases however it may be possible to ensure that the men actually proceed to the Native States to which they belong by arranging to send them under escort to be released by the Political Officer or other suitable authority therein, their arrival being so timed as to --- coincide with, or not be later than, the due date of release. I am to express a hope that some arrangement of this sort will be made whenever practicable. It is further desirable that convicts thus released in Native States should be kept in view by the Police, and, with this object, the Government of India, though they do not wish to press Native States --- to adopt a uniform system of surveillance, are disposed to suggest that in all cases in which a convict belonging to a Native State is sent back to it with a view to release in the manner described, local Governments should request the --- Political Officer to move the authorities of the State to give the earliest possible intimation (i) when the Native State does not march with British India, to the Political officer (ii) and when the Native State does march with British India, to the nearest Police Station in British India or to the Superintendent of Police of the nearest British Indian District, of the fact that the prisoner has been lost sight of in that State or has actually left it ~~for~~ some known destination. This will enable the Police in British India to make enquiries as to his whereabouts and to keep watch over his movements, if necessary.

5. It has been suggested by the Agent to the ----

Governor

Governor General in Central India that preliminary enquiry --- should in every case be made with a view to ascertaining ---- whether the Darbar has any objection to the released prisoner residing within the State. The Government of India accept this suggestion, and desire that in all cases, when it is intended to transfer a Native State prisoner, on release, whether with or without conditions, to the State to which he belongs, the wishes of the Darbar concerned should be consulted through the Political Officer for the State in sufficient time to enable the matter to be settled before the date on which the prisoner's release falls due. Should the Native State, under the powers which Darbars possess of expelling any person from their ---- territories, decline to permit the convict to return to the ---- State, it would of course be necessary in the case of persons released conditionally under Section 401 Cr: Pro: Code, to modify the condition suggested above, and in the case of ----- unconditionally released prisoners, to dispense with the ----- Darbar's co-operation in keeping him under surveillance.

No. 1220.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1911.

RESOLUTION - The Government of India should be informed that no such rules or instructions as those referred to in ---- paragraph 2 of their letter have been issued by the Government of Bombay.

2. Copies of the letter from the Government of India and of its accompaniment should be communicated to the Officers Department concerned with reference to Govt. Order No. 2973 dated the 18th May 1907, with an intimation that the form of conditional release proposed in paragraph 3 of the letter --- should be adopted in the case of life-convicts belonging to Native States who are released subject to Police surveillance. The Government of India should be informed of the issue of these orders.

3. The Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners N.D.,

C.D.,

C.D. and S. D., all Political Officers and Inspector-Genl. of Prisons and the Inspector General of Police should be requested to favour Government with their opinion as to whether there is any objection to the issue of orders ---- in conformity with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government of India's letter in connection with the release of convicts who are not life-convicts.

Sd. K. W. Barlee,

Ag. Under Secretary to Govt.

for District Magistrate,
Dharwar.

Accompaniment to G.R.J.D.No.1220 of 28-2-1911.

****

Form of Conditional Release.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the _____ is pleased hereby to remit subject to the conditions hereafter set forth, the remainder of the punishment awarded to _____ son of _____ and a convict in the ---- Jail _____, at present undergoing a sentence of _____.

The conditions are these:-

~~will proceed under Police escort, if required~~

1. That the said _____ will proceed under Police escort, if required, to _____ on the border of the _____ State, or to the Court of the ---- Political Officer of the _____ State and will not re-enter British Indian territory without the written permission of _____.

By order of the _____.

Dated the 191 .

Secretary to the _____.

I hereby accept and agree to abide by the above conditions ---- and I acknowledge that, should I fail to fulfil those conditions, or any portion of them, the _____ may cancel the remission of ~~any~~ my punishment, whereupon I may be arrested by any Police officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of my original sentence.

Prisoner _____.

Dated_____191 .

CERTIFIED that the foregoing conditions were read over to the Prisoner _____ and accepted by him under Section 401 of the Code of Cri: Pro: in my presence.

Witness _____

Superintendent _____.

Dated the _____191 .

Jail.

Procedure to be followed in connection with the release from British jails of prisoners belonging to Native States, who are released subject to police surveillance.

READ—

Government Resolution No. 1220, dated the 28th February 1911.

No. 406, dated the 8th June 1911.

From—A. D. Younghusband, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner in Sind;

To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1220, dated the 28th February 1911, the Commissioner in Sind has the honour to state that he shares the opinion of all the District Magistrates in Sind that there is no objection to the issue of orders in conformity with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government of India's letter in connection with the release of convicts who are not life-convicts.

No. 696, dated the 1st July 1911.

From—J. Sladen, Esq., Commissioner, N. D.;

To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1220, dated the 28th February 1911, I have the honour to state, after consulting the District Magistrates in the division except the District Magistrate, Thána, whose reply is awaited, that there is no objection to the issue of orders in conformity with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government of India's letter No. 391, dated the 2nd December 1910, in connection with the release of convicts who are not life-convicts.

No. P.-568, dated the 18th May 1911.

From—The Honourable Mr. G. S. Curtis, Commissioner, C. D.;

To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 1220 of the 28th February last, I have the honour to state that having consulted the Political Agents in this division I can see no objection to the procedure, which the Government of India propose, should be followed in respect of prisoners belonging to Native States who are released subject to police surveillance.

No. P.-340, dated the 5th July 1911.

From—The Honourable Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., Commissioner, S. D.;

To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 1220, dated the 28th February 1911, I have the honour to state that I see no objection to the issue of orders in conformity with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government of India's letter in connection with the release of convicts whose cases are not referred to Government before release.

No. 449, dated the 30th July 1911.

From—E. Maconochie, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár;

To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1220 of the 28th February 1911, Judicial Department, I have the honour to state that there is no objection

to the issue of orders in conformity with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government of India's letter in connection with the release of convicts who are not life-convicts.

Procedure to be followed in connection with the release of convicts who are not life-convicts.

No. A.-1311—162, dated the 5th May 1911

From—Brigadier-General J. A. Bell, Political Resident, Aden;

To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1220, dated the 28th February 1911, regarding the procedure to be followed in connection with the release from British jails of prisoners belonging to Native States who are released subject to police surveillance, I have the honour to state that I see no objection to the issue of orders in conformity with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government of India letter forming the preamble to the Resolution quoted above.

No. 2297, dated the 16th March 1911.

From—Major J. W. B. Merewether, Political Agent, Pálanpur;

To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Adverting to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 1220, dated the 28th ultimo, in the Judicial Department, I have the honour to report that I see no objection to the issue of orders by Government in conformity with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government of India's letter No. 391, dated the 2nd December 1910, quoted in the preamble of the above-mentioned Resolution.

No. 1928, dated the 31st March 1911.

From—Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Hyde-Cates, Political Agent, Mahi Kántha;

To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1220, dated the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to report that there is no objection to the issue of orders in conformity with paragraphs 4 and 5 of letter No. 391, dated 2nd December last, from the Government of India in connection with the release of convicts who are not life-convicts.

No. 1280, dated the 6th April 1911.

From—Major R. S. Pottinger, Political Agent, Sávantvádi;

To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 1220, dated 28th February 1911, Judicial Department, I have the honour to state that in my opinion there is no objection to the issue of orders in conformity with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government of India's letter in connection with the release of convicts other than life-convicts.

No. 253, dated the 10th August 1911.

From—Major E. W. Wodehouse, Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country;

To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

With reference to Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1220, dated the 28th February 1911, regarding the procedure to be followed in connection with the release from British jails of prisoners belonging to Native States who are released subject to police surveillance, I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that the States under this Agency on being consulted report that they are willing to co-operate with Government

if orders in conformity with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government of India's letter quoted in the preamble of the Government Resolution under reference were issued but the State Karbhari of Sángli enquires whether the same procedure will be followed with regard to life-convicts and other convicts belonging to British districts, who may have been sentenced by the State Courts, and who subsequently may be conditionally released under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code or under any other section.

Now the only objection I see to the proposals would arise in cases when the Political Agent does not reside in the Native State to which he is accredited. In such cases I would suggest that instead of released convict being handed over to the Political Officer, he should be handed over direct to the Darbar concerned. I raise this point in view of the fact that neither the Political Agent nor the Assistant Political Agent, S. M. Country, resides within the limits of those States. Again the Political Agent at Kolhápur is Political Agent for Kolhápur and also for S. M. Country States. If he were on tour in the remote portions of the S. M. Country and a Kolhápur convict were to be handed over to him, it would be both inconvenient and expensive to all concerned to deliver him over to the Political Agent in such a spot. In such cases I would recommend that such a convict should be handed over direct to the Darbar concerned.

No. 2789, dated the 23rd March 1911.

From—The Honourable Lieut.-Colonel J. Jackson, M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency;

To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

With reference to Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1220, dated the 28th February last, I have the honour to inform you that I see no objection to the issue of orders in conformity with paragraphs 4 and 5 of Government of India's letter No. 391, dated the 2nd December 1910, in connection with the release of convicts who are not life-convicts.

No. 4766-C., dated the 6th April 1911.

From—M. Kennedy, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency;

To—The Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 1220, dated the 28th February 1911, I have the honour to state that in my opinion there is no objection to the issue of orders in conformity with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the letter from the Government of India printed in the preamble of the Resolution in connection with the release of convicts belonging to Native States who are not life-convicts.

2. The proposed procedure will no doubt entail some extra work on the police. It may, however, be accepted in view of the better supervision over the convicts that the police will be able to exercise thereby.

No. 1068.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1912.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that arrangements should be made in the manner indicated in paragraph 4 of the letter from the Government of India, No. 391, dated the 2nd December 1910 (in the preamble to Government Resolution No. 1220, dated the 28th February 1911) for the release of prisoners belonging to Native States, who are not *life-convicts* and that the authorities of the Native States concerned should be moved to give to the Political Officer or the police, as the case may be, the earliest possible information of the fact that a prisoner released in the above manner has been lost sight of in that State or has actually left it for some known destination.

2. The Government of India should be informed that as desired by them the wishes of the Darbar concerned will be consulted through the Political Officer for the State regarding the intended release of prisoners belonging to that State.

(Signed) K. W. BARLEE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All District Magistrates (with copies of Government Resolution No. 1220, dated the 28th February 1911),
The Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár,
The Resident at Kolhápur and Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country States,
All other Political Agents,
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
The Inspector-General of Police,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
All District Superintendents of Police,
The Political Department,
The Accountant General,
The Financial Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

No. 7373 of 1912. 28/2/12

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to ~~the Dewan of Sawant~~

for Collector of Dharwar.

Inward No 198. No 224 of 1912

Sir

Referring to your endorsement no (above) forwarding G R no (above) I have the honour to request that a copy of G R no ~~2220~~ 1220 of 28-2-11 quoted in ~~the G R~~ therein may kindly be supplied as it is not available in the office

I have the honour

19/4/12

No 2947 25 6 22

fair!

Returned.

The Copy of G.R. required by the Divan is presumed to be $\frac{1220}{28-2\,11}$ and not 2220 as referred to above.

The required G.R ($\frac{1220}{28-2\,11}$) is an accompaniment to the reference in question

sd K.G Kalghatgi
for Collector & Pole Agent

No 243 of 1922

Resubmitted with compliments.

2) The number of the G.R required has been wrongly quoted The number ought to be $\frac{1220}{28-24}$.

3) ~~The~~ G.R ($\frac{1220}{28-24}$) through an accompaniment to G.R No $\frac{1668}{7-2\,1922}$ has not been received

in this office. A copy of it may kindly be sent

Savanur 29/4/12 } Dy Diwan

No 3172 of 1912
3-5-12

Returned. There are no spare copies of the G.R. referred to in this office. The G.R in question has been supplied to all the Sub Divisional officers of Inamdars. It may be obtained from the Inamdar of Bankapur & returned to him after keeping copy of the same for his office use.

sd/ K.G. Kalghatgi
for collector & Pol Agent

No 02807 1912

Forwarded with compliments to the Inamdar of Bankapur for favour of compliance

2) The G.R. will be returned after keeping a copy; or a copy of the G.R may be forwarded.

Savanur 6-5-12 } Dy Diwan

Please return

No 358 of 1912

Returned with compliments —

The G.R. is not forthcoming on the records of this office.

sd/ S.C. Telang.
for Manager

No 363 of 1912

Forwarded with compliments to the Assistant Collector I Division with a request that a copy of the G.R. may kindly be sent. If the original G.R. is sent a copy will be kept & the G.R. returned.

8.6.12
Sd/ X
O.C. Divn

Through the A.P. Agent.

No 169
11th June 1912

Returned —
2) The G.R. in question.

has been sent herewith. It should be returned within 3 days after keeping a copy thereof -

sd/ G. C. Shaw
A.P. Agent

No 380 of 1912

Returned with compliments

2) The G.R is returned herewith as ~~attestation~~ a copy ~~thereof~~ same has been already received in this office.

G.C. Dixon

3) The G R required is No $\frac{1220}{26-2-11}$

& the G R now sent by the P.O. is No $\frac{1008}{7-2-12}$. G R No $\frac{1220}{28-2-11}$ may

Kindly be sent as requested above

RK

No 579 of 1914 Jail

From

H.H. Esq Diwan Savanur

To,

M: H Nawab: Dit: Bah: of Savanur

Savanur 9/9/14.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward a corresp.ce originating with the Savanur Subinspector's Vers.n No 159 dated the 9th August 1914, & ending with letter No 378 dated the 24th idem from the Supt Lunatic Asylum Dwr & to state as follows:—

One Govinda bin Fakirappa Uppar of Savanur is a person of unsound mind & is dangerous to the public. He committed assault on Sri Gopalrao Sub Agent of Messrs Ralli Bros & Co. Cotton merchants who had occupied the Bazi Bungalow & was arrested by the Police on 9/8/14. The Sub asst Surgeon found him on medical examination to be of unsound mind on 15-8-14. (Ex A.) He has no other relative except his mother who is an old woman of about 55, & who is totally unable to support him (Ex B).

The Supt of the Lunatic Asylum Dwn states (Ex. C.) that there is accomodation available for the Lunatic in his Asylum, provided the Surgeon Gl's permission ~~that previously~~ be obtained for the admission of the Lunatic & that the care & maintenance charges for him (Lunatic) at 8 annas a day ~~shall~~ be paid. He is about 30 years old & is not violent. Under these circumstances I beg to request that the Lunatic may be detained here under the treatment of the Sub asst Surgeon & let off as soon as he returns to his senses. He is not unmanageable & of late does not seem to have, ~~improved~~ a little bit, improved.

Yours
Gl

No 314

14th Sept. 1914

Ret with compts.

2. The Ms agrees with the Divansahib

The Lunatic may remain as he is here

Sd/ Abdul Majid Khan
Nawab

No. 613 A of 1914.

Savanur 15/9/14

Ds with compts to the Jais Supt. re the Savanur case for information & guidance.

C.G. Dundee

File
18-9-15.

0523 of 1914.

To

1968/14 Jail

The Supt. of Lunatics Asylum Thaw

Sir,

I have the honor to inquire if ~~lunatics~~ you will kindly admit lunatics from this State into the Asylum & if so on what conditions. There is a lunatic here by name Govind Takirapa. It is proposed to send him to the Asylum on hearing from you.

An early reply will oblige

I have the honor &c

[illegible]

Dy. Commissioner

Reply

No 378 - Dwr 24/8/14.

Sir,

With ref. to yr letter (above) I have the h. to inform you that accomodation for male lunatic is available at this asylum. Permission of the Surgeon Gl may be obtained for the admission of the lunatic in this asylum. The care & maintenance charges for a lunatic per day will be annas eight.—

(Sd) C. Hudson Col
Lt.
Supt Lunatic Asylum

Ahi 26/8/14

The Correspondence forwarded with Dwr.
this Ofce No 599 dated 9/9/14
to the Hurzur. ~~Await receipt of reply~~
9/9/14

Jail

No. 201 of 1918.

Huzur Office, Savanur,
23rd March, 1918.

Memo.

It has been brought to the notice of the undersigned that it is not possible for the medical officer Savanur to exercise proper supervosion over the work of the convicts, on account of his duties which keep him fully engaged for the greater part of the day, the head karkun, Divan's Office, is appointed Superintendent of the State Jail, subject to the general control of the Divan.

This order is in supercession of previous orders on the sub-ject & should come into force when the present Medical Officer who is under orders of transfer, hands over charge to his successor.

Abdul Rahim
Captain,
Nawab of Savanur.

No. of 1918.

Huzur Office, Savanur.
March, 1918.

Copies forwarded for information to :-

(1) The Divan & District Magistrate, Savanur State.

(2) The Medical Officer, Savanur State.

(3) The Head Karkun, Divan's Office, Savanur State.

(4) The Jailor, Savanur State, Prison.

****

Rec
23/3/18

Inno.
181

File A
18-3-18
Dwan

Jail,

No. 890 of 1918.

Huzur Office, Savanur .

Dated, 30th September 1918.

Memo .,

The Divan of Savanur is requested to communicate to the Jail Superintendent of Savanur to keep his two warders under the direct control of the Sub-Inspector of Police, Savanur ,with a - view to enable the latter to exact from them work in connection with the Police Department ,when there are no convicts in Jail -- at Savanur .

2) The Sub-Inspector of Police, Savanur ,should be -- informed accordingly .

Capt.

Nawab of Savanur .

3/10/18

Inspt. to note & inform

Noted. The Warders have been ordered to report themselves to the S.I.

9 mo. 887

No. 918 of 1908.

Copy to the S.D. for info. The jail superintendent reports that he has asked the warders to report to ~~you~~ the messenger him.

D. Dutta

31/10/08

Fole 25/11/08

D. Dutta

No. 823 od 1921

Divan's office, Savanur

Dated 12th July 1921

From,

Ramarao Shrinivasrao Kulkarni Esquire.

Divan of Savanur State.

To,

Meherban Captain Nawab Sahib

Delair Jung Bahadur

Savanur State.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that the Head Karkun is now doing the duties of the Superintendent of State Jail. As he has --- many other duites to do, I think that it is better to relieve him from the duty of the Superintendent of the Jail in the better --- efficiency of his own duties. In my personal discussion with your Honour on this subject your honour prefers the Medical officer, -- Savanur as being the proper person to be entrusted with the duties of Jail superintendent. Orders are, therefore, solicited to appoint the present Medical officer Mr. K. N. Sondur M.C.P.S as Jail Superind -ent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

1453

14 ✗ 21

S/H

Divan of Savanur State.

No. 1439 of 1921

Huzur Office, Savanur.

Dated 19th July 1921.

Returned with compliments.

2) Mr. K. N. Sondur, Medical Officer, Savanur is appointed as Jail Superintendent and he should please be informed according to take charge of the duties.

Captain Nawab of Savanur.

Copies forwarded with compliments to the Medical officer and th the Jail superintendent of savanur Jail for information and guidance vide no. 857 dated the 19th July 1921. So filed.

By Divan of Savanur State.

No 823 of 21

15-7-21

To

Captain Incharbar Nawab
Sahib Delair Jung Bahadur
Sawai

Sir,

I have the honour to state that the Head Warden is now doing the duties of the Superintendent of the State Jail. As he has many other duties to do I think that it is better to relieve him from the ~~duty~~ of the Supdt of the Jail in the ~~efficiency~~ better of his own other duties.

In my personal discussion with your Hour on this subject Your Hour ~~will be very convenient to look into the state of the health of the convicts of the medical officer~~ prefers the medical officer Sawai as being the proper person to be entrusted with ~~the duties of Jail Supdt.~~ ~~is appointed as the Supdt of the Jail~~ orders are therefore solicited to appoint the present Medical Officer in K.E. Sondur in C.P.S. as Jail Supdt.

~~the Jail who shall have an opportunity of a closer supervision in this capacity.~~

~~Orders are therefore solicited in the matter.~~

I have &c

[illegible]

Land Acquired by

S. M. Railway Co.

Below the application of 20-8-06 from Basappa bin Giriyappa Hosmani, to the address of the Traffic Manager, Southern Maratha Railway Dharwar, submitted through the Diwan of Savanur, stating that he should be provided with a Railway crossing on his way to his fields

S M R

No 508 of 1906

Savanur 24-11-06

Forwarded with compliments to the A.P. Agent Savanur.

2) The inconvenience complained of is real. The petitioner has at present to go to his fields by a round about way. A deal of his time is wasted.

The proposed crossing is necessary for the better cultivation of the applicants fields.

3) The applicant is willing to defray the cost of the crossing.

4) The Ups has seen the village road & the fields mentioned in the accompanying map. The request of the applicant seems very reasonable. The Ry Company loses nothing & the applicant will be benefitted by the proposed crossing.

Dwan Sawan

oc.

No 515 of 06 Sat. 28 Nov. 06.

Forwarded with compliments through the Pol. Agent.

sd/ H L Painter
A.C.A.

No 7848. Dt 5th Decr. 06.

Retd with compliments.

2) It should please be pointed out to the applicant that a level crossing needs a gateman & a hut.

ss, C Hudson
Collector Dharwar

No 552 of 1906

Camp Trimalkop 15th Dec. 1906

Returned to the Dewan of Savanur who will please inform the applicant accordingly and communicate to the undersigned what he has to say on the point

sd: H. L. Painter
A. P. Agent

The applicant is asked to say what he has to say on the above points
19-12-06

sd RLR
Diwan Savanur

No 22 of 1907

Returned with compliments.

2) The reply of the applicant is enclosed. His statement is correct. There are similar level crossings without gatemen or huts. The Ups has made enquiries in the matter.

15-1-07
Savanur

RLR
Diwan Savanur

The Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ld.

Chief Engineer's Office,

No. A/672.

DHARWAR, 3rd April 1907.

COLLECTOR & MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE
Register No. 2384
4. APR. 1907
DHARWAR DISTRICT.

The Collector & Political Agent,
DHARWAR.

Sir,

Application from one Basappa Giriappa Hosamany for a level crossing at mile 37/18-19 on the Harihar Branch.

Jin No 81
[illegible]

No 2263 Dharwar
10th April 1907.

Forwarded with compliments to the Assistant Political Agent Savanur with reference to his no. 35 dated 22nd January 1907

as been urged of the order in lies.
[illegible] this: the V.O.J.
[illegible]

Your No.608 of 30th January 1907.

With reference to your letter quoted above to the address of the Traffic Manager of this Railway regarding the above, I beg to inform you that orders have been given to put the crossing in hand.

Yours faithfully,

Chief Engineer.

P.M.V.

Collector and
Political Agent
Sharpur

The Asst

12 APR Rec'd

158 of 1907
Camp Dastkhoja 15 Apr: 07

Forwarded to the Dewan of Sarawan
with reference to his No 22 dated 15 Jan: 07

Sarawan
Inc 23.

P.A. agent

Land acq. No. 735/of 1907
1-11-07

[*For Heads of Departments.*]

Circular No. 27 R.C.

Issued to the Divan of Savanur.
for Head Clerk
Through C.P. Agent.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Simla, the 12th April 1907.

Orders relating to the acquisition of land for railways.

READ—

Public Works Department Circular No. IV-Railway, dated 4th September 1897.
Public Works Department Letter No. 599 R.C., dated 16th May 1898.
Public Works Department Letter No. 1167 R.C., dated 21st June 1899.
Public Works Department Letter No. 1012 R.C., dated 18th August 1902.
Public Works Department Letter No. 85 R.C., dated 22nd January 1903.
Public Works Department Letter No. 1693 R.C., dated 1st November 1904.
Public Works Department Letter No. 1780 R.C., dated 12th November 1904.
Revenue and Agricultural Department Letter No. 9—292—1, dated 28th June 1906.
Railway Board Letter No. R.C.—194-B—10, dated 8th October 1906.

Read also—

Public Works Department Code, Volume I (Eighth Edition), paragraphs 949-956.

The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, No. XVIII of 1885.
The Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.
The Land Acquisition Act, No. 1 of 1894.

The enclosed orders relating to the acquisition of land for railways which were promulgated with Government of India Circular No. IV Railway, dated 4th September 1897, are re-published, with corrections and additions that have been made since the issue of that Circular, for general information.

2. The alterations now made in the orders are as follows :—

(*i*) Paragraph 7—The last clause of the original paragraph 7 referring to class C land, has been expunged.

(*ii*) Paragraph 22—has been amplified to permit the use of a scale of 50 feet to an inch in special cases for congested areas in large towns.

A note has also been added waiving the rule laid down in paragraph 22 in the case of land which forms an addition to that previously acquired.

(*iii*) Paragraph 24—A sub-paragraph has been added urging the necessity of showing all existing roads and buildings on the plans which should be full and complete.

(*iv*) Paragraph 33—A note has been added requiring the Railway authorities to draw special attention to all cases in which religious buildings or tombs are proposed to be acquired.

(*v*) Paragraph 34—A note has been added in which it is laid down that land already public property should not be included in the plans and notifications as to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

(*vi*) Paragraph 37—has been superseded by a new paragraph relating to the acquisition of military lands.

(*vii*) Paragraph 42 has been modified to read that class "C" land will be acquired by Government at the cost of the Railway Company; that it is the business of the Company to clear the land provided free of charge; and that the Company will be entitled to dispose of or use, for railway purposes only, any material, etc., on the land.

(*viii*) Appendix G of the rules has been superseded by a new Appendix G embodying Railway Board's Circular No. R.C. 194-B—10, dated 8th October 1906, relating to the transfer or acquisition of land belonging to the Military authorities.

(*ix*) Three new Appendices have been added:—

(*a*) Appendix H being Circular No. 9-292—1, dated the 28th June 1906, issued by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, which defines the position of the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act.

(*b*) Appendix I embodying Government of India, Public Works Department Circular No. 1780 R. C., dated 12th November 1904, which permits of private negotiations with owners of land to be acquired for a public purpose.

(*c*) Appendix J being extracts from Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 1628 R.C., dated the 17th October 1904, (circulated with their No. 1698 R.C., dated the 1st November 1904) regarding the relinquishment of land in excess of the requirements of a railway.

3. Special attention is invited to the instructions for the preparation of estimates of the cost of land, laid down in Government of India Circular No. XI Railway, dated 21st September 1895, printed at the end of these orders (*vide* Appendix K).

4. It will be incumbent on Consulting Engineers to endeavour to avoid the location of the railway line upon land the acquisition of which will entail either unnecessary expenditure on Government, or annoyance to the owners, if the object sought can be equally well attained by a slight alteration of the alignment, or in some other manner. The Consulting Engineers and the local Revenue authorities are responsible that, in taking up land, the fullest consideration is given both to the convenience of the proprietors and to the interests of Government.

5. As the orders under the Act for the acquisition of land vary under different Local Governments, the Civil authorities should be invariably consulted as to any special requirements, particularly with reference to paragraphs 25, 26, 31, 32 and 33 of the orders.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.

The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Honourable the Resident in Mysore.

The Honourable the Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta and Lucknow.

The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Eastern Bengal State Railways.

The Engineers-in-Chief, Katihar-Godagari, and Nagda-Muttra Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded for the information of Railway officers under the control of the Local Governments, and Administrations, and also to the officers marginally noted, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.

Documents accompanying.

Orders relating to the acquisition of land for railways, with Appendices A to K.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 236 R. B.—21-6-07.—1,000—J. A. S.

Enclosure to Railway Board's Circular No. 27 R. C. of 1907.

ORDERS

RELATING TO THE

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR RAILWAYS.

1907.

ORDERS RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR RAILWAYS.

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ORDERS RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR RAILWAYS.

Classification of Railway Land—

I.—Railways constructed by Government.

1. On Railways constructed by Government land is divided into two classes, *viz.* :—

I.—Permanent Land.

II.—Temporary Land.

2. *Permanent Land.*—Land which will be required permanently after the Railway is open for traffic and the work of construction is complete. Under this head will be included all land to be occupied by the formation of the permanent line of Railway, with side-slopes of banks and cuttings, and the berms connected therewith; the entrances to tunnels and shafts belonging to the same; the sites of bridges and protection or training works; station-yards; landing places for Railway ferries; ground to be occupied by works belonging to the Railway, such as gas-works, arrangements for water-supply, etc.; ground for the storage, manufacture, or acquisition of materials; land for cemeteries, plantations, gardens, and recreation grounds; sites for permanent stations, offices, workshops, dwelling-houses and other buildings required for the purposes of the Railway, or the accommodation of the staff, with the grounds, yards, roads, etc., appertaining thereto.

Under this head will also be classed land which will be permanently occupied by the diversion of roads or rivers, or for other works undertaken for public purposes incidental to the construction of the Railway, although such land will cease to be held by the Railway authorities on the completion of the works.

3. *Temporary Land.*—All land which is required for temporary purposes only, and which is relinquished after the work of construction is complete.

II.—Railways constructed by Companies.*

On Railways constructed by Companies land is divided into four classes, *viz.* :—

I.—'Class A' land.

II.—'Class B' land.

III.—'Class C' land.

IV.—'Class D' land.

5. *'Class A' Land.*—Land which the Company receives *for permanent occupation* free of charge under its contract or other arrangement with Government. Under this head is included all land required for the permanent works of the Railway, including the formation of the line with its side-slopes, berms, bridges, etc.; and for all stations, workshops, permanent store-houses, and the like, necessary for the line when opened, and which, under the contract or other arrangement, is to be provided by Government free of cost to the Railway Company. The occupation of this land by the Company will be so far permanent that it will cease only when the contract is terminated or surrendered and the whole lapses to Government.

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* The classification given here would apply *fully* only in the case of a Railway for which land was taken up on terms similar to those adopted for the old Guaranteed Companies. The conditions under which land is occupied by other Railway Companies in India vary according to the terms of their respective contracts (or other arrangements) and are in some cases practically the same as specified above for Railways constructed by Government. For the exact text of the rules laid down for the old Guaranteed Companies, see reprint of Government of India, P. W. Dept., Circular No. 55, dated 29th June 1861, given as Appendix C (page 12).

Amount of land required.

6. '*Class B*' *Land.*—Land which the Railway Company receives *for temporary occupation* free of charge under its contract or other arrangement with Government. Under this head is included all land essential for the execution of the permanent works of the Railway, but not required after the completion of the line in part or whole. Such is land for spoil-banks, for extra excavation to make banks, and for the storage of material held in stock by the Railway Company pending the construction of the line or their despatch to the works.

7. '*Class C*' *Land.*—Land which the Railway Company has to provide at its own cost. Under this head is included land which is required for the provision or preparation of materials, for purposes contingent on the actual execution of the works on the line, or for other miscellaneous objects which the Government recognises as falling legitimately within the scope of the Railway Company's operations, though not giving the Company a claim to the provision of land free of charge.

8. '*Class D*' *Land.*—Land which, being required in consequence of the works of a Railway, still does not come directly into the occupation of the Railway Company at all. Under this head is classed land required *outside* the Company's boundary, for the diversion of roads or rivers, and for the construction of roads which are made for public purposes and which will not afterwards be maintained by the Company. 'Class D' land will be provided by Government free of charge.

Amount of land required—

9. In estimating for the amount of land to be taken up for a Railway, care should be taken to make provision not only for the land which will be required permanently for the purposes of the open line (such as those indicated on page 1 under 'Permanent Land'), but also for such land as will be required during construction only, for spoil-banks, side-cuttings, quarries, stacking and preparation of material, temporary offices, workshops and quarters, and for temporary purposes generally, to be relinquished after the work is complete.

10. Land is everywhere (except under the special sanction of the Railway Board previously obtained) to be provided of a width sufficient to allow of the line being doubled. For this purpose the *minimum* width required for the 'Permanent land' (in the case of a Railway constructed by Government) or 'Class A' land (in the case of a Railway constructed by a Company) under ordinary circumstances is as follows* both for the 5 ft. 6 in. and for the metre gauge:—

Embankment .	70 feet + 2 slopes.
Cutting . .	76 feet + 2 slopes.

11. It is to be remembered that the width here specified is, in each case, the *minimum*, and that it may frequently be necessary to arrange for extra land which will be required *after the line is open*, for repairs to embankments, for stacking material, or for other purposes. Land so provided would be *additional* to the minimum permanent land shown on the diagram, and during the construction of the line should be reserved and kept free from excavation or spoil.

* For details see sections showing widths of land to be taken up, Appendix A, pages 8 and 9. The ditch shown on these sections need not be dug, unless required; but whether the ditch is required or not, a width of *not less* than 24 feet must in every case be preserved from toe of slope to edge of side-cutting, or from edge of cutting to foot of spoil-bank.

Land for a Railway on the metre-gauge should ordinarily be taken up of the full width required for the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, as specified above. In special cases, however, where it may be considered as practically certain that the Railway will, at no future time, be converted to the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, the width given in the diagram for metre-gauge may be worked to.

General arrangement, side-widths, etc.—Plans to be made.

12. At station-yards the cutting or filling for the formation of the main line and sidings may sometimes be arranged for in the general levelling and improvement of the plot of ground to be permanently acquired. Where this cannot be done, provision should be made *outside* the proposed boundary of the station-yard for such additional land as may be required for side-cuttings or spoil-banks.

13. Where a piece of ground is to be reserved for a plantation or other similar purpose, care should be taken that proper arrangements are made for sufficient land, outside and distinct from such piece of ground, for the side-cuttings or spoil-banks which may have to be provided for.

14. In making provision for land for side-cuttings, the width will, under ordinary circumstances, depend upon the nature of the soil, height of bank, facilities for getting earth, and other local conditions. Under special circumstances, as, for example, in the neighbourhood of large towns or where land is unusually expensive, it may be advisable to equalize the quantities for cutting and filling, and take the material for banks from the adjacent cuttings.

General arrangement, side-widths, etc.—

15. For the line between stations, the general arrangement shewn on the sections,—Appendix A, pages 8 and 9,—is to be followed, and the side-widths set out accordingly.

16. Where practicable, for low banks or shallow cuttings, the land taken up for side-cuttings or spoil-banks should be on one side of the line only.

17. In setting out land for side-cuttings, arrangements should be made for berms at suitable intervals to allow convenient access to the line during construction, and to prevent the side-cuttings ultimately developing into water-courses alongside the embankment. A width of 40 feet in a length of 200 feet is generally suitable for this purpose; that is to say, each excavation would be 160 feet long and separated from the next excavation by an interval of 40 feet of undisturbed earth.

18. In setting out land for spoil-banks, care should be taken to leave sufficient space for arrangements for drainage and for catch-water drains, where required, to prevent surface water from the adjacent land running down the slopes of the cutting.

19. The sides of spoil-banks and side-cuttings, next the line, are to be sloped off (as shewn on the sections, Appendix A, pages 8 and 9) before the earthwork is finished, and in setting out side-widths the distance allowed to the nearest part of the excavation or spoil must be such as to preserve the specified width of strip of clear unbroken ground *after* this sloping has been carried out.

20. In arranging the side-widths, the line for the fencing and for the inner edge of side-cutting or spoil should be continued straight in portions as long as practicable. That is to say, these lines should follow the *average* variation in height of bank or depth of cutting over considerable lengths and not be made too zig-zag to suit the local variation at each chain peg. Where the variation in side-widths would be comparatively unimportant it will often be advisable to neglect such local variations entirely, and take up the land in a parallel strip for some distance.

Plans to be made—

21. To enable the Revenue authorities to take action for the acquisition of land required for Railway purposes, it is necessary* that proper plans should be made for reference by all concerned.

22. The scale for these Land Plans should, under ordinary circumstances, be 400 feet to 1 inch; but where this would not admit of sufficient detail being shewn with clearness,

* See Land Acquisition Act, 1894, sections 6 and 8.

the scale should be 100 feet to 1 inch. A scale of 50 feet to an inch may, however, be used in special cases for congested areas in large towns.

NOTE.—This rule may be waived when the land to be acquired forms an addition to that already previously acquired, the original land plans for which were plotted to a scale of 150 feet to 1 inch. In such cases the plans showing additions may be drawn to the same scale as the original plans, namely, 150 feet to 1 inch.

23. The data for the preparation of the Land Plans should generally be obtained during the progress of the survey for the location of the line, and the general instructions for the preparation of plans to accompany a project for a Railway, when submitted to the Railway Board, are to be held to apply also to plans required for the acquisition of the land necessary for the construction of the Railway.*

24. The following *additional* information is to be supplied on the Land Plans :—

(*a*) In the case of a Railway to be constructed by Government, or by a Company under the terms of whose contract land is divided into two classes, 'permanent' and 'temporary,' the plans made out for the first acquisition of the land will sohw the outer boundary line; and all land, for whatever purpose it may be required, will be taken up as for permanent occupation. This land will be distinguished on the Land Plans by being coloured pink.

N. B.—This rule applies only to the copies of the plans made for the Revenue authorities for use on the acquisition of the land, and is not intended to prevent Engineers from marking on their office copies the intended disposition of the land as 'permanent' and 'temporary' or any other information which may be found convenient for use during construction, or for the purpose of the estimate.

As early as practicable, after the line is opened, and it is known definitely what land can conveniently be relinquished, the original plans will be corrected (or fresh plans made), shewing the boundaries of the land required for permanent occupation ('Permanent Land'), and also those of the land to be relinquished ('Temporary Land'). On these latter Land Plans, the two classes of land are to be distinguished by colour as follows :—

Permanent Land—Pink.
Temporary Land—Yellow.

(*b*) In the case of a Railway constructed by a Company, by the terms of whose contract (or other arrangement with Government) land has to be taken up under special classes A, B, C and D as defined on page 1 of these orders, or under other conditions of a like nature, the plans made out for the first acquisition of the land will show clearly the boundaries of the land to be taken up under *each* of these classes.

As early as practicable, after the line is opened, the original plans will be corrected (or fresh plans made), shewing the disposition of the land as determined after the work of construction is completed.

On these Land Plans, the four classes of land are to be distinguished by colour as follows :—

(*Class A*) *Land—Pink.*
(*Class B*) *Land—Yellow.*
(*Class C*) *Land—Purple.*
(*Class D*) *Land—Green.*

(*c*) Detached portions of land should be referred to some fixed point on one of the main sheets with distances and compass or other bearings, or such reference to the published maps of the neighbourhood as will ensure a ready identification of the land. A corresponding entry should in each case be made on the nearest main sheet to draw attention to the detached plot.

(*d*) On all Land Plans, whether made out under clause (*a*) or under clause (*b*), the position of the boundary of each class of land is to be determined by dimensions written on the plan; these dimensions to be sufficiently complete to enable such boundaries to be, at any time, readily ascertained or verified.

(*e*) The names of villages to which the land belongs are, in each case, to be written on the plan alongside of the line indicating the village boundary. If the boundary line crosses the Railway line the names are to be repeated on the other side of the Railway line, and the chainage of the crossing point noted.

* See Rules for the preparation of Railway Projects, page 10.

(*f*) When boundary marks have been erected for the demarcation of the land occupied by the Railway, the position and corresponding number of each detached boundary mark is to be shown on the Land Plans.

The plans should in short be full and complete and should show all existing roads and buildings and when the latter are known to be used for public purposes or by special departments their purpose and ownership should be stated.

25. The Land Plans are to be made up in sets for continuous portions of land, each set being complete for a revenue district or charge of a Collector or Deputy Commissioner (or length of Native State). On each end sheet (first and last) of every set of Land Plans, a sufficient portion of the continuation sheet of the next set should be repeated, to enable the two sheets to be connected or traced together, if required. For each set of Land Plans the sheets are to be numbered consecutively throughout, and the name of the Civil district (or Native State) to which the set belongs, is to be marked conspicuously on *each* sheet.

26. For a Railway constructed by Government, the minimum number of sets of Land Plans required is two, *viz.*, one for the Revenue authorities and one for the Railway. For a Railway constructed by a Company, the minimum number of sets of Land Plans required is three, *viz.*, one for the Revenue authorities, one for the Railway, and one for the Consulting Engineer.

27. Each set of Land Plans is to be signed by the officer immediately responsible for its preparation, and by the Chief Engineer of the Railway. In the case of land required for a line already opened, the Manager will also countersign the plans before sending them on.

28. Land Plans are to be kept up to date either by adding to the existing plans or substituting new sheets as may be necessary. Each such addition or alteration is to be carefully checked by the officer in immediate charge of that portion of the Railway, and attested by his signature. It is to be understood that the Land Plans at any date must show a clear and accurate record of the land occupied by the Railway on that date.

29. A complete series of Land Plans for the whole line is to be kept in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Railway.

Acquisition of Land—

30. All arrangements for the acquisition of land required for the construction of a Railway will be made by the local Revenue authorities.*

31. To this end each Civil officer in charge of a district, in which land is required for Railway purposes, is to be furnished with particulars of such land, as follows :—

(*a*) A complete set of Land Plans prepared in accordance with the instructions given above.

(*b*) A complete set of schedules prepared in the form given as Appendix B (see pages 12 and 13).

32. On receipt of sanction for the construction of the Railway, a statement containing the following information should at once be sent to the Secretary to the Local Government or Administration, with a request that the notification required under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 may be inserted in the local official Gazette, and that the district Revenue authorities concerned may be instructed to arrange for the transfer of the land required :—

(*a*) The name of the Railway.

(*b*) A copy of the order of Government sanctioning the construction of the Railway.

(*c*) A brief general description of the route to be followed by the Railway, with the names of the more important villages or towns through or near which it is intended that the Railway shall pass.

(*d*) A list of the Civil districts in which land will be required for the purposes of the Railway, with the approximate area in acres of the land required in each.

(*e*) For each Civil district the name or description of the place or places at which the Land Plans for that district will be available for inspection by the public.

* This rule is not intended to prevent preliminary enquiries regarding the probable cost of land being made by the Railway Officers direct from the owners. (For detailed instructions see Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 1780 R.C., dated the 12th November 1904 (*vide* Appendix I).]

33. With the statement above specified should also be sent, for the information of the Local Government or Administration, a general index plan to a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, showing the route to be followed by the Railway.*

NOTE.—The Railway authorities are responsible for specially drawing attention to all cases in which religious buildings or tombs are proposed to be acquired (*vide* Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter IX, paragraph 958 and Chapter X, paragraph 1062).

34. On receipt of the information specified above, the Local Government or Administration will publish in the local official Gazette the notification required under the provisions of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, together with such statements as may be considered advisable under Section 3, clause 1 of the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act of 1885, and will instruct the local Revenue authorities to arrange for the acquisition of the land required, and its transfer to the Railway.

NOTE.—Land already public property should be separately applied for and not included in the plans and notifications as to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

35. When orders are received for the construction of the Railway, the land required should be properly marked out, unless this has already been done.

36. Except so far as may be necessary for the proper survey or marking out of the land required, work must not be commenced or damage done, materials deposited, or any excavation or demolition put in hand until the land has been formally made over, or unless approval in writing has been obtained from the local Revenue authorities.

37. The procedure laid down in Railway Board's letter No. R.C.-194-B—10, dated the 8th October 1906 (*vide* Appendix G), for the transfer or acquisition of land in cantonments or in charge of the Military authorities, and of the construction of buildings and other works in the vicinity of forts and cantonments, should be strictly observed.

38. In the case of a Railway to be constructed by a Company, all arrangements with the Revenue authorities (or with the Political officers for Native States) for the acquisition of the land required will be made through the Consulting Engineer, who will be responsible that the proper procedure is followed, and that the Land Plans and Schedules are drawn up in accordance with these orders. All such Land Plans and Schedules will be furnished by the Company to the Consulting Engineer in triplicate. The Consulting Engineer will countersign all three copies, and will then return one set to the Company and forward a second set to the Revenue authorities, retaining the third set for record in his office.

Valuation and Payment—

39. The valuation of the land and assessment of all claims and payment for the same will be made by the Revenue authorities. †

40. All land for Railway purposes, whether required temporarily or permanently, will be taken up in the first instance as for permanent occupation, and valued accordingly. It is to be understood that the distinction between 'Permanent' and 'Temporary' land, or 'Class A' and 'Class B' land is merely of the nature of a forecast showing what the disposition of the land will probably be on completion of the work.

41. In the case of a Railway constructed by Government, or by a Company under the terms of whose contract land is divided into two classes 'Permanent' and 'Temporary,' the Railway will, in the first instance, be debited with the full cost of all land which may be acquired, and will afterwards be credited with the amount realised by the sale of such land as may be relinquished.

* This index plan should be prepared in accordance with the instructions given on page 10 of the Rules for the preparation of Railway Projects under the head 'Index Plan and Section.'

† The procedure to be adopted by the Revenue authorities and Accounts officers in connection with this work is laid down in Government of India, Finance Department Resolution No. 1580, dated 29th June 1886.

42. In the case of a Railway constructed by a Company, by the terms of whose contract (or other arrangement with Government) land has to be taken up under special classes A, B, C, and D, as defined on page 1 of these orders, or under other conditions of a like nature, 'Class C' land will be acquired by Government at the cost of the Company. Houses, trees, tanks, or other property, on land which is not provided free of charge, and for which special payment of compensation is necessary, will be paid for at once by the Railway Company. In the case of land provided free of charge, the Railway Company concerned, in the absence of any express stipulation to the contrary, will be entitled to dispose of or use for the purposes of the railway only, any material, trees, buildings, etc., that may be on the land when it is handed over to them, but the Government will be entitled to dispose, or stipulate for the disposal, before handing over the land, of any buildings, crops, trees, etc., which they may have been obliged to acquire with the land and to apply the proceeds in reduction of the cost of acquisition. Further it is the business of the Railway Company to clear the land of all obstacles or obstructions and prepare it for the construction of the railway, and Government undertake to secure them empty possession only, free of legal encumbrances.

Land Relinquished—

43. Land having been occupied for the purposes of a Railway, should, when no longer required, be made over to the local Revenue authorities, who will arrange for its disposal. The sale proceeds of such land will be credited to the Railway, or head of account to which its cost was originally debited. For detailed instructions see extracts from Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 1628 R.C., dated the 17th October 1904, circulated with their No. 1698 R.C., dated the 1st November 1904, (*vide* Appendix J).

Dealings with Native States—

44. For land required in Native States the procedure laid down in these orders is to be adopted as far as applicable in every respect, the arrangements being made through the Political Officer. (*See also Appendix F, page 15.*)

Demarcation of Land—

45. The following rules for the demarcation of land have been laid down by the Government of India under Section 13 (*a*) of the Indian Railways Act of 1890.*

(*a*) All land permanently occupied for the purposes of a Railway shall have its boundaries defined on the ground in such a manner as to enable such boundaries to be readily ascertained and identified.

(*b*) For this purpose the boundary of the Railway land may be defined by a continuous wall, fence, or ditch or, by detached marks, posts, or pillars.

(*c*) Where the boundary mark is continuous, the boundary of the Railway land is to be on the outer edge of the wall, fence, or ditch; that is to say, the wall, fence, or ditch will be situated wholly on Railway land.

(*d*) Where detached marks, such as isolated posts or pillars, are used, the boundary of the Railway land will pass through the centres of such marks. Between the marks the boundary will in each case be taken in a straight line from the centre of one mark to the centre of the next mark.

(*e*) Detached marks are in no case to be at a greater distance apart (centre to centre) than one-eighth of a mile (660 feet). They are to be of a substantial character, not easily destroyed or moved by accident or mischief, and are to be of such size and form as to be readily found and recognised.

(*f*) Each detached boundary mark is to bear a number, and the position and corresponding number of each detached boundary mark is to be shewn on the Land Plan.

(*g*) Where a fence, wall, or ditch is for convenience situated at some distance within the boundary and does not mark the actual limit of the Railway land, it will be necessary that, in addition to such fence, wall, or ditch, the actual boundary of the Railway land shall be properly marked and defined in accordance with these rules.

46. In the case of a Railway constructed by a Company the expression 'land permanently occupied' is intended to include not only 'Class A' land, but also such 'Class B' and 'Class C' land as may be required for a considerable period. In the event of any 'Class B' or 'Class C' land enclosed by the boundary being afterwards relinquished the boundary is to be shifted to mark the new limit.

* See Government of India, Public Works Department Circular No. XIV R., dated 6th August 1890.

GENERAL CROSS SECTIONS

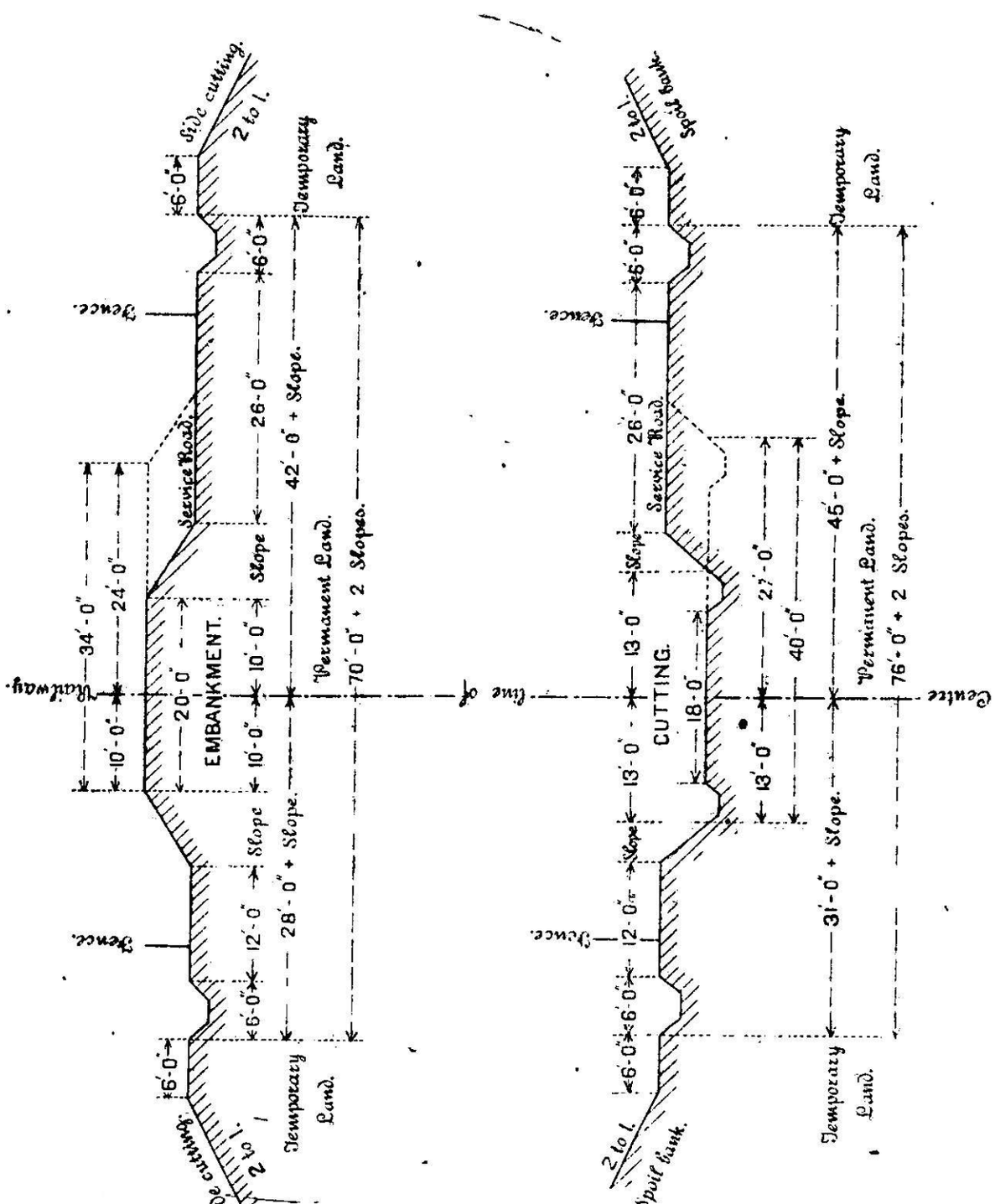
SHOWING WIDTHS OF LAND TO BE TAKEN UP.

5 FT 6 IN GAUGE.

Scale — $\frac{1}{16}$ inch to 1 foot.

(Orders relating to acquisition of land).

APPENDIX A.



NOTE.— Under ordinary circumstances, the total width of land specified in this diagram should be taken up in all cases, whether the Railway be on the 5'-6" or on the metre gauge (see foot-note, page 2).

GENERAL CROSS SECTIONS

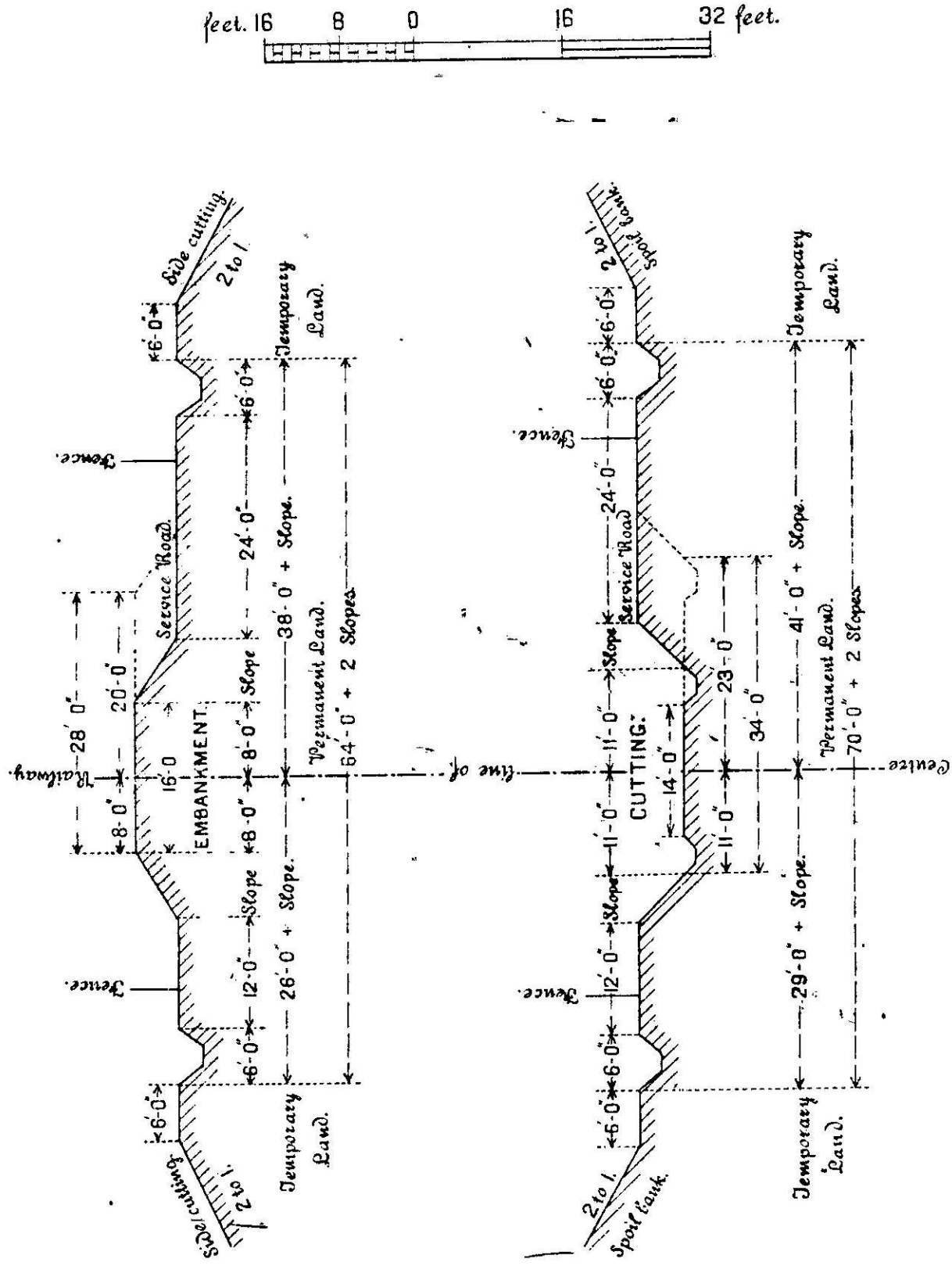
SHOWING WIDTHS OF LAND TO BE TAKEN UP.

METRE GAUGE.

Scale — $\frac{1}{16}$ inch to 1 foot.

(Orders relating to acquisition of land).

APPENDIX A.



NOTE.—Under ordinary circumstances, for a metre gauge line, the total width of land taken up should be that specified on the diagram for 5'-6" gauge (see foot-note, page 2), and that diagram should be worked to in all respects, except as regards width of formation.

Appendix B.—Form of Schedule for Land Acquisition.

BANDA DISTRICT
Bilaspur Tahsil.

GONDA-AZIMGARH RAILWAY.

Azimgarh Section.

Schedule shewing land required for Railway purposes in the Bilaspur Tahsil of the Banda District.

Name of Village—MANDWAL.

Reference to Plan.		Purpose for which the Land is occupied.	Area of Land required.			
Set.	Sheet.		Class A (*Pink*). Acres.	Class B (*Yellow*). Acres.	Class C (*Purple*). Acres.	Class D (*Green*). Acres.
Set C—Banda District.	3	*Main line from chainage 36,627 to chainage 38,900, land to be permanently occupied.*	4·6963	...	...	...
	3	*Same length for side cuttings*	...	3·1309	...	...
	3	*Extra land for stacking material, etc., at site of Bridge No. 57.*	...	9·5500	...	...
	4	*Mandwal Station-yard*	28·0961	...	...	...
	4	*Approach road to Mandwal Station*	...	...	...	2·7548
	4	*Site for temporary House and Office for Assistant Engineer.*	...	5·5096	...	...
	5	*Brickfield to north of line opposite chainage 42,350.*	...	...	11·2163	...
	6	*Main line from chainage 41,400 to chainage 42,728, land to be permanently occupied.*	2·4389	...	...	...
	6	*Same length for side cuttings*	...	1·5243	...	...
		Totals	35·8313	19·7148	11·2163	2·7548

FOR A RAILWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY A GUARANTEED COMPANY OR BY A COMPANY UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

AZIMGARH,
17th September 1891.

District Engineer.

Consg. Engineer.

Chief Engineer.

Appendix B.—Form of Schedule for Land Acquisition.

BANDA DISTRICT.
Bilaspur Tahsil.

GONDA-AZIMGARH RAILWAY.

Azimgarh Section.

Schedule shewing land required for Railway purposes in the Bilaspore Tahsil of the Banda District.

Name of Village—MANDWAL.

Reference to Plan.		Purpose for which the Land is occupied.	Area of Land required. (*Pink*). Acres.
Set.	Sheets.		
Set C—Banda District.	3	*Main line from chainage 36,627 to chainage 38,900, land to be permanently occupied.*	4·6963
	3	*Same length for side cuttings.*	3·1309
	3	*Extra land for stacking material, etc., at site of Bridge No. 57*	9·5500
	4	*Mandwal Station-yard*	28·6961
	4	*Approach road to Mandwal Station*	2·7548
	4	*Site for temporary House and Office for Assistant Engineer*	5·5096
	5	*Brickfield to north of line opposite chainage 42,350*	11·2163
	6	*Main line from chainage 41,210 to chainage 42,728, land to be permanently occupied.*	2·4389
	6	*Same length for side cuttings.*	1·5243
		TOTAL	69·5172

FOR A RAILWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY GOVERNMENT OR BY A COMPANY UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

AZIMGARH,
17th September 1891.

Executive Engineer.

Manager,
(for open line State Railway.)

Consg. Engr.
(for Company's Ry.)

Engr.-in-Chief.

APPENDIX C.

RULES LAID DOWN IN 1861 FOR THE ACQUISITION OF LAND REQUIRED FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES BY THE OLD GUARANTEED COMPANIES.

Government of India, Public Works Department Circular No. 55, dated 29th June 1861.

1. Land required for Railway purposes may be divided into four classes, A, B, C, and D. First, Class A land which a Railway Company receives free of charge, under the contract with the Government, for permanent occupation. Second, Class B land also provided free of cost, but only for temporary occupation. Third, Class C land which the Railway Company has to provide at its own cost. Fourth, Class D land which does not come directly into the possession of the Railway Company at all.

2. Class A will comprise the land required for the permanent works of a Railway, including the road with its bridges, etc., and all stations, workshops, permanent store-houses and the like, necessary for the line when opened, and which under the contract is to be provided by Government free of cost to the Railway Companies. The occupation of this land by a Railway Company will be so far permanent that it will only cease when their contract is terminated or surrendered and the whole lapses to Government. It is all provided free of charge.

3. Class B will contain land essential for the execution of the permanent works of a Railway, but not required after the completion of the line in part or in whole. It also is provided free of charge; such is land for spoil-banks, for extra excavation to make banks, for river diversion, and for the storage of Railway materials held in stock by the Railway Company, pending the construction of the line or their despatch to the works.* The occupation of this class of land will be temporary. On its restoration to the Government—the proper time for which will be settled in each case between the Railway officers and the Consulting Engineer—it will be for the Revenue officers to dispose of it to the best advantage of Government.

* This last sort of land is allowed free under the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's letter No. 25 of 30th November 1858.

4. Class C will contain the land which a Railway Company has to provide at its own cost. This is land which is required for the provision or preparation of materials; for purposes contingent on the actual execution of the works on the line, or for other miscellaneous objects which the Government recognizes as falling legitimately within the scope of the Railway Company's operations, though not giving the Company a claim to the provision of land free of charge. As a Railway Company is bound to pay for the construction of all works out of the capital, receiving only from Government, without charge, the land on which the works stand, the provision of all materials, and the means of facilitating the execution of all works, are to be at the cost of the Railway Company[a].

* In the original rules the words "for roads to works in progress" here found place. They have now been struck out as calculated to mislead. It is clear a road may be required from a site used temporarily for storage of materials itself in Class B. This would carry the road itself into the same class. A road from a brick-field or quarry would be in the same category as the brick-field or quarry, *viz.*, Class C. Whereas a road from a detached but permanent store-yard, although leading "to works in progress," would not the less come under Class D., should such road still be necessary after the completion of those particular works. Thus, *generally*, the circumstances of the tenure of land *at the end of the road furthest from the Railway* will decide the class into which the road itself shall be placed.

(*a*) The following words were also in the original rules:—

"In this class, therefore, will fall all land for brick-making, for quarrying ballast, for houses for persons employed on the work, etc. So also land for houses for engine-drivers, and the like on the line when opened, and for other similar purposes, will come under Class C."

But Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India thought that any particularization in the rule might raise questions as to the power of Government to alter or vary the terms of the contract (a power which the Government has no intention of claiming). It has therefore been thought best to give these words in a note simply for the guidance of the officers of Government, and parties interested, as to the construction which Government puts on the contract in regard to certain points of frequent practical application.

Appendix C.—Rules for Guaranteed Railway Companies.

It is proper to bear in mind, in fixing the rent, that this land will in part deteriorate by the use to which it is put, and in part will not so deteriorate. In all cases, however, it will be most convenient to deal with the land, in the first instance, in the same manner. It will be taken possession of by Government, and handed over to the Railway Company for occupation at a fair rental. When the necessity for occupation ceases, the land will be given up again to Government by the Railway Company, the proper time for this being determined, as under Class B, by the Railway officers and Consulting Engineers.

5. Class D will contain that land which, being required in consequence of the works of a Railway, still does not come directly into the occupation of the Railway Company; it will be provided free of charge. It will be exclusively land for roads; either new roads leading to railway stations, or to permanent store-yards or workshops detached from the main works, or diversions or changes of old roads made necessary by railway works.

6. Inconvenience is likely to arise if Railway Companies are permitted to hold land, on their own account, or otherwise than is above explained. By causing them to rent from the Government all land to which they are not entitled free, in the manner above explained, simplicity in the tenure of their property will be secured, which will be a matter of importance at a future time when the Railway may be transferred to Government. The determination of the value to be paid by the Government for any land not included in Class A, which might be held by a Railway Company, would certainly be, in such an event, a great embarrassment.

7. Houses, trees, tanks, or other property on land which is not provided free of charge and for which special payment or compensation is necessary, will be paid for at once by the Railway Company. In the cases of land provided free of charge, the materials, etc., derived from the "clearance" of the surface, which then will be at the expense of Government, will be disposed of by the Revenue officers to the best advantage.

8. All land required for a line of Railway will be applied for in continuous portions: the plans will be drawn to a scale of 150 feet to the inch, and the measurements and areas will be recorded in accordance with the fiscal divisions of village estates of mouzahs, pergunnahs, and zillahs, in a schedule, of which a form is annexed, showing in detail the several classes to which the land belongs.

9. The several classes of land will be coloured pink, yellow, purple and green, respectively, in the plans, and the exact purpose to which each parcel of land is to be devoted will be noticed in the schedule.

10. Detached portions of land should be referred to some fixed point on one of the main sheets, with such distances and compass or other bearings as will enable the land, to be identified at once. A corresponding entry should also be made on the main sheet to draw attention to the detached portion.

11. The general correctness of the plans and schedules of the Railway Engineers being attested by the Consulting Engineers to Government, the applications will be forwarded to and dealt with, as may be necessary, by the Revenue authorities under the orders of the Local Government. The Revenue officers are to be held strictly responsible for the regular adjustment by Railway Companies of all charges on account of land, to be determined in the manner above explained.

12. A complete set of Land Plans should be recorded in the Chief Engineer's Office of each Railway, and a copy forwarded to the Consulting Engineer to Government by whom a duplicate will be given to the Revenue Board, which, in turn, will supply Collectors of districts with transcripts of parts included in their respective zillahs. When it may be found expedient, in order to expedite the making over of the land, to employ a special Land Commissioner for this duty, the Railway Engineers should supply an additional copy of the Land Plan for the use of the Land Commissioner.

13. The Consulting Engineer to Government and the local Revenue authorities will respectively be held responsible for the punctual fulfilment of the foregoing orders in their several departments, and for the careful record of plans in their respective offices.

Appendix C.—Rules for Guaranteed Railway Companies.
Appendix D.—Land for Dwelling-houses for Railway Staff.

14. All contemplated changes in the land in possession of a Railway Company should be promptly reported by the Railway Agent to the Consulting Engineer to Government, who will notify the same to the Local Government. It will be for the latter to see that the necessary steps are taken by the Revenue authorities for entering such changes in their records, and for carrying out all further proceedings that are requisite on such an occurrence.

15. It will be necessary for the Local Government to see that a correct register and record of title of all Railway lands is maintained; for the whole of such lands will one day revert to the Crown; also that all rents or payment for clearances, etc., chargeable in behalf of Government against the Railway Company, are duly realized.

16. It is essential that there should be for each Railway *one* set of plans, in a regular sequence, to show all the land; and that the plans of each Railway Company's estate, after they have once been prepared, should constantly be corrected and always be maintained complete.

AMENDMENT TO PARA. 4 OF ABOVE CIRCULAR.

Government of India, Public Works Department Resolution No. 3755-60-R., dated 16th October 1877.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 4645 and 4646, dated the 22nd December 1871, on the subject of the adjustment of the rent and sale-proceeds of Railway Class C lands, and to say that the Governor General in Council concurs in the proposals contained in your letter to the Board of Revenue, No. 3976, dated 14th October 1871, *viz.*, that an annual settlement should be made with Railway Companies of all accounts connected with the re-sale of C lands, the net loss being charged against the Companies, on condition that this rule shall apply to the case of all lands re-sold whenever they may have been taken up, unless (under paragraph 5 of the Public Works Department Circular No. 55 of 1861) a specially high rent has been charged to meet the probable loss by deterioration. The rent of C lands will in future be in all cases fixed at the rate of 5 per cent. on the capital expended, plus any Government revenue with which the land may be chargeable.

APPENDIX D.

LAND REQUIRED FOR DWELLING-HOUSES FOR EMPLOYÉS OF A RAILWAY COMPANY TO BE PAID FOR AS UNDER 'CLASS C.'

Government of India, Public Works Department Circular No. 16, dated 6th April 1861.

The following extract of orders, passed by the Governor General in Council on a reference from Madras, is circulated for guidance in cases where application may be made by Railway officers for land to build dwelling-houses on, or where the Railway officers proposed to build such dwelling-houses on, land provided at the cost of the State. It will be seen that, whatever may have been admitted in some such cases hitherto, no claim should in future be recognised for the provision of land for such dwelling-houses at the cost of the State.

Extract from letter to Secretary to Government of Madras.

"I am directed to state in reply that the Government of India cannot admit that dwelling-houses for engine drivers or station masters, and still less for general workmen, are 'conveniences' under terms of the contract. This sort of accommodation being given or refused is merely a question of wages."

Appendix E.—Special Rules for East Indian Railway.
Appendix F.—Quarrying in land belonging to Native States.

APPENDIX E.

SPECIAL RULES ISSUED AFTER CONSIDERATION OF THE CONTRACT OF JANUARY 1880, ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL AND THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 534 R. C., dated 9th June 1885.

All distinctions as to classes of land in the possession of the East Indian Railway Company, that existed prior to the 1st of January 1880, shall cease from that date.

2. From and after the 1st January 1880, the East Indian Railway Company, when taking up land, shall pay the value of the land, including cost of clearances and compensation, to owners and occupiers, plus the capitalised value of the abatement of land revenue and the expenditure necessary in the different processes required in the taking up of the land.

3. The capitalised value of the abatement of land revenue is the amount which, invested in 4 per cent. Government securities, at the market rate of the day, will produce interest equal to the abatement.

4. If the land required for the East Indian Railway Company be the property of the State, its value shall be the value as appraised by the Revenue authorities at the time of its transfer to the undertaking, inclusive of incidental expenditure.

5. All lands required under these rules shall be taken up through the principal Revenue officer of the district within which such lands are situated. If the land be the property of private individuals, payments shall be made for it to its owners in the manner described in rules 4 and 5 of Chapter 6 of the Civil Account Code. If the land be the property of the State, the principal Revenue officer of the district aforesaid shall complete his valuation and award and shall communicate the same to the Provincial Accountant General or Comptroller, as the case may be, for recovery from the East Indian Railway Company.

6. The amounts declared recoverable from the East Indian Railway Company in respect of lands taken up under these rules, shall be adjusted according to Rule 6, Chapter 62 of the Civil Account Code.

APPENDIX F.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE ACQUISITION OF LAND IN NATIVE STATES REQUIRED FOR QUARRYING FOR THE PURPOSES OF A RAILWAY.

Government of India, Public Works Department Circular, No. XXVIII Railway, dated 7th November 1882.

It having been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor General in Council that it not unfrequently happens that local Railway officers obtain access to land in Native States for quarrying and other purposes of the like nature, without reference to the Native States concerned, and that the procedure often gives rise to misunderstandings as to the terms on which such land is to be held and used by the Railway, His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that in future no quarry is to be opened outside the limits of the land made over to the Railway in any Native State, until the permission of the Native State or Durbar concerned shall have been obtained by the local Railway officers through the Political officer attached to the State. In short, the procedure followed in connection with the acquisition of land in British territory should be observed, except that, instead of the land being acquired under the Land Acquisition Act (*Act X of 1870*) it will have to be obtained through the Political officer on such terms as may be agreed upon with the Durbar after the submission of the necessary land plans.

APPENDIX G.

ACQUISITION OF LAND BELONGING TO THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Railway Board Circular No. R C. 194-B—10, dated 8th October 1906.

Orders have issued from time to time on the subject of the procedure for the transfer or acquisition of land in cantonments or in charge of the Military authorities, and of the construction of buildings and other works in the vicinity of forts and cantonments. For the sake of convenience the orders and procedure laid down in the several circulars and resolutions are collected and reproduced below :—

(*A*).—*Rules relating to the acquisition of land.*

I.—No land, whether within cantonment limits, forming part of an encamping ground, or otherwise held for military purposes, shall be entered upon or occupied for any purpose whatever, either by contractors or any other persons (official or non-official) acting under the orders of any Civil department of the State, until the sanction of the Government of India in the Army Department to the occupation or use of the land has first been obtained, and communicated to the General Officer Commanding the Division or independent Brigade. In all such cases, the sanction of the Government of India will be obtained by the General Officers Commanding Divisions or independent Brigades through the Quarter Master General in India.

Proviso.—These orders do not affect the powers exercised under Section 258 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, by the General Officer Commanding the Division or independent Brigade, the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment or the Cantonment Committee, as the case may be, to sanction the grant of ordinary building sites in cantonments.

II.—Application for such land when within Cantonment limits should be made by the Officer in charge of the works, to the Officer Commanding the Station ; but in the case of a military encamping ground, application should be made to the General Officer Commanding the Division or independent Brigade. The military authorities will then take the necessary steps to obtain (i) the opinion of the Local Government, which should invariably be recorded upon all applications ; and (ii) the sanction of the Government of India to the occupation of the required land.

III.—The application referred to above should be accompanied by the usual land plans and schedules required by the Rules relating to the acquisition of land for railways. The plans should be full and complete and should show all existing roads and buildings, and also rifle ranges if interfered with in any way ; and if any buildings are known to be used for public purposes, or by special departments, their purpose and ownership should be stated. In the case of rifle ranges the views of the local military authorities should be obtained before the proposal is submitted for sanction.

IV.—On receipt by the local military authorities of the sanction referred to in (II) above, they will at once transfer the land without the intervention of the Revenue authorities who are not concerned with the transfer of land in the occupation of the military authorities. No notification in the local Gazette is necessary.

V.—In the case of privately owned land required in cantonments the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act should be applied, but it will be necessary in the first place for the officer applying to

obtain the sanction of the Government of India in the Army Department to the occupation of the land as prescribed in (II) above.

VI.—The procedure laid down in Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Code, 1899, for application for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building site, land belonging to the Government in a cantonment, applies to private Railway Companies and individuals only, and not to State Railways or to Departments of the State.

(*B*).—*Rules relating to restrictions on the use of land.*

VII.—The following orders control the construction of buildings, etc., on land in the charge of the Military authorities or of Civil departments, lying within the authorised zones of works of defence:—

(*i*) Clearance zones shall be prescribed and clearly demarcated in the vicinity of all the works of defence which are enumerated in Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and such other fortifications or places as the Government of India may decide.

(*ii*) In such zones private land will be dealt with in strict accordance with the Indian Works of Defence Act; while in regard to State land the Government of India will determine in each case what restrictions shall be applied to the construction of works, erection of buildings, etc. These restrictions will generally correspond to those stated in sections 7 (*a*), 7 (*b*) and 7 (*c*) of the Indian Works of Defence Act, modified, if necessary, to suit the particular case (see Annexure II).

(*iii*) When a clearance zone has been prescribed, no infringement of the restrictions imposed will be permitted unless by the sanction of the authorities enumerated, and to the extent shewn, in the accompanying table (Annexure I). Beyond exemptions shewn in the table, no works, variations of ground level, accumulations of materials, etc., or building operations, which contravene the prescribed restrictions, shall be permitted by any official or private person without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

(*iv*) Without the previous sanction of the Government of India, no State land within the prescribed clearance zone shall be transferred to, sold to, exchanged with or permanently occupied by, any private person or Municipality or Corporation not immediately subject to the executive orders of the Government of India.

VIII.—When a clearance zone has been prescribed, and contains land in occupation by a railway, the Officer Commanding the Station, Brigade, or Division, will inform the Railway authorities in whose charge the land may be, of the area of land thus affected and of the restrictions which will be applied. Any modification of the original restrictions will be similarly communicated.

Proviso.—Rules VII and VIII do not apply to the defences of Fort William, Calcutta, and Fort St. George, Madras, nor to the Fortress of Aden, concerning which special regulations exist.

Appendix G.—Land under Military authorities.

IX.—In the case of private lands notified under section 3 of the Indian Works of Defence Act, VII of 1903, that is, land which is to be kept clear of buildings and other obstructions, the procedure in regard to the construction of works, etc., thereon is that laid down in Section 7 of the Act (see Annexure II).

2. The procedure laid down in the preceding paragraphs summarised briefly is as follows:—

(*a*) In all cases of land in cantonments, camping grounds, or in the vicinity of forts, the consent of the military authorities is necessary before it can be entered upon or occupied or before any work can be commenced thereon (Rules I, II, III and VII to IX).

(*b*) When the land is in the occupation of the Military authorities the intervention of any other Department is not required (Rule IV).

(*c*) When the land is in the occupation of a Civil department or belongs to a private owner, it must, after the consent of the Military authorities has been obtained, be acquired in the usual manner through the Civil authorities (Rule V).

(*d*) All plans submitted with an application should be full and complete, clearly showing sites of existing roads, buildings and rifle ranges (Rule III).

ANNEXURE I TO APPENDIX G.

Competent authority for exemption.	*Class "A" Zone,* or outer section. Area may extend to 2,000 yards from work of defence.		*Class "B" Zone,* or intermediate section. Area may extend to 1,000 yards from work of defence.		*Class "C" Zone,* or inner section. Area may extend to 500 yards from work of defence.	
	Private land. Exemptions from restrictions of Section 7 (*a*), Works of Defence Act.	*State land.* Exemptions from restrictions of Section 7 (*a*), Works of Defence Act, or such restrictions as may be laid down.	*Private land.* Exemptions from restrictions of Section 7 (*b*), Works of Defence Act.	*State land.* Exemptions from restrictions of Section 7 (*b*), Works of Defence Act, or such restrictions as may be laid down.	*Private land.* Exemptions from restrictions of Section 7 (*c*), Works of Defence Act.	*State land.* Exemptions from restrictions of Section 7 (*c*), Works of Defence Act, or such restrictions as may be laid down.
Commander-in-Chief	No powres. (See powers of Lieutenant-General Commanding and others below.)	No powers. Lieutenant-General Commanding, General Officer Commanding, etc., having necessary powers. (See below.)	No powers. (See powers of Lieutenant-General Commanding and others below.)	Erection of permanent buildings.	No powers. Section 7 (*c*). Works of Defence Act (see Annexure II). Requires Government sanction.	No powers. Requires Government sanction.
Lieutenant-General Commanding . .	As in Section 7 (*a*), Works of Defence Act. (See Annexure II.)	(*a*) Erection and maintenance of permanent or temporary buildings, walls, banks and other constructions including alterations and additions to existing works. (*b*) Variation in the ground level. (*c*) Temporary occupation of State land by private individuals or corporate bodies not subject to executive orders of Government.	As in Section 7 (*b*), Works of Defence Act. (See Annexure II.)	(*a*) Erection and maintenance of temporary buildings, walls, banks, fences, and other constructions, including temporary alterations and additions to existing buildings. (*b*) Occupation of land and variation of ground level as for a class A zone. (*c*) Growth of live hedges, rows or clumps of trees or orchards.	No powers. See Section 7 (*c*), Works of Defence Act. (See Annexure II.)	No powers. Requires Government sanction.
General Officer, or Colonel on the Staff Commanding a Brigade, or General Officer Commanding a Division in the case of land situated in a station under Divisional head-quarters direct.	As in Section 7 (*a*), Works of Defence Act. (See Annexure II.)	(*a*) Stacking, storage, or temporary accumulation of road ballast, manure or agricultural produce. (*b*) Variations in ground level or construction of temporary walls and banks, provided earth moved does not exceed 2,000 cubic feet. If above this amount, requires sanction of Lieutenant-General Commanding.	As in Section 7 (*b*), Works of Defence Act. (See Annexure II.)	As in Section 7 (*a*) in a class "A" zone.	No powers. See Section 7 (*c*), Works of Defence Act. (See Annexure II.)	As in Section 7 (*a*) in a class "A" zone. Other exemptions require Government sanction.
Officer Commanding work of defence .	As in Section 7 (*a*), Works of Defence Act. (See Annexure II.)	Open railings and dry brushwood fences and maintenance of such existing buildings, etc., as may have been permitted for the zone.	As in Section 7 (*b*), Works of Defence Act. (See Annexure II.)	Open railings and dry brushwood fences and maintenance of such existing buildings, etc., as may have been permitted for the zone.	As in Section 7 (*c*), Works of Defence Act. (See Annexure II.)	Open railings and dry brushwood fences, and maintenance of such existing buildings, etc., as may have been permitted for the zone.

Appendix G.—Land under Military authorities.

ANNEXURE II TO APPENDIX G.-

Extracts from the Indian Works of Defence Act, VII of 1903.

* * * * *

3. (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that it is necessary to impose restrictions upon the use and enjoyment of land in the vicinity of the work of defence or of any site intended to be used or to be acquired for any such work, in order that such land may be kept free from buildings and other obstructions, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of a Secretary to such Government or of some officer duly authorised to certify its orders.

(2) The said declaration shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall state the district or other territorial division in which the land is situate and the place where a sketch plan of the land, which shall be prepared on a scale not smaller than six inches to the mile and shall distinguish the boundaries referred to in section 7, may be inspected ; and the Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of the said declaration to be given at convenient places in the locality.

(3) The said declaration shall be conclusive proof that it is necessary to keep the land free from buildings and other obstructions.

* * * * *

7. From and after the publication of the notice mentioned in section 3, sub-section (2), such of the following restrictions as the Local Government may in its discretion declare therein shall attach with reference to such land, namely :—

(*a*) Within an outer boundary which, except so far as is otherwise provided in section 39, sub-section 4, may extend to a distance of two thousand yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work—

(*i*) no variation shall be made in the ground level, and no building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground shall be maintained, erected, added to or altered otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command, and on such conditions as he may prescribe ;

(*ii*) no wood, earth, stone, brick, gravel, sand or other material shall be stacked, stored or otherwise accumulated :

Provided that with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the District and on such conditions as he may prescribe, road ballast, manure and agricultural produce may be exempted from the prohibition :

Provided, also, that any person having control of the land as owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to remove such road ballast, manure or agricultural produce, without compensation, on the requisition of the Commanding Officer ;

(*iii*) no surveying operations shall be conducted otherwise than by or under the personal supervision of a public servant duly authorized in this behalf, in the case of land under the control of military authority, by the Commanding Officer and, in other cases, by the Collector with the concurrence of the Commanding Officer ; and

(*iv*) where any building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground has been permitted under clause (*i*) of this sub-section to be maintained, erected, added to or altered, repairs shall not, without the written approval of the General Officer of the Command, be made with materials different in kind from those employed in the original building, wall, bank or other construction.

(*b*) Within a second boundary which may extend to a distance of one thousand yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work, the restrictions enumerated in clause (*a*) shall apply with the following additional limitations, namely :—

(*i*) no building, wall, bank or other construction of permanent materials above the ground shall be maintained or erected :

Provided that, with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command and on such conditions as he may prescribe, huts, fences and other constructions of wood or other materials, easily destroyed or removed, may be maintained, erected, added to or altered :

Provided, also, that any person having control of the land as owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to destroy or remove such huts, fences or other constructions, without compensation, upon an order in writing signed by the General Officer Commanding the District ; and

(*ii*) live hedges, rows or clumps of trees or orchards shall not be maintained, planted, added to or altered otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command and on such conditions as he may prescribe.

(*c*) Within a third boundary which may extend to a distance of five hundred yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work, the restrictions enumerated in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) shall apply with the following additional limitation, namely :—

no building or other construction on the surface, and no excavation, building or other construction below the surface, shall be maintained or erected :

Provided that with the written approval of the Commanding Officer and on such conditions as he may prescribe, open railings and dry brushwood fences may be exempted from this prohibition.

* * * * *

39. (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, clause (*a*), any land, upon the use and enjoyment of which restrictions are imposed under this section, may be included in the outer boundary, even though its distance from the crest of the outer parapet of the work exceeds two thousand yards.

APPENDIX H.

Revision of the Rules in the various Provinces under the Land Acquisition Act in order to subject the Collector in awarding compensation to the orders of his departmental superiors.

Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department Circular No. 9-292-I., dated the 28th June 1906.

The Governor General in Council has recently had under consideration the question of the procedure for the award of compensation for land acquired under the Land Acquisition Act (Act I of 1894). He has ascertained that some doubt exists as to the legal position of the officer exercising the powers of a Collector under the Act, and that in some Provinces it is apparently understood that in making his award the Collector is acting in a judicial or semi-judicial capacity, and is therefore bound by the rules which guide the procedure of an officer acting judicially, and must not be interfered with by his executive superior in conducting his enquiry or in arriving at the amount of his award. Where this view is acted on, it follows that the Collector is reluctant to receive any evidence not brought before him judicially; and as the Collector's award is binding against Government, it cannot be contested in the Civil Court in the interests of Government, even although the Collector's superior officers may be of opinion that he has made too liberal an award.

2. This doubt has now been removed by an authoritative decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and I am directed to invite attention to their judgment in the suit Ezra *vs.* the Secretary of State for India, which will be found in the Indian Law Reports, XXXII, Calcutta Series, page 605, and in particular to those parts of the judgment of the Calcutta High Court in the case which deal with the position of the Collector (or other acquiring officer duly empowered) under the Act. It will be seen that the Judges have held that "he is, in no sense of the term, a judicial officer; nor is the proceeding before him a judicial proceeding." It is explained that the Collector acts as the agent of the Government or of the Company for which Government take up the land, and that they are accordingly bound by the award of their agent; while if a judicial decision as to the value is desired by the owner, he can obtain it by requiring the matter to be referred by the Collector to the Court. The learned Judges, therefore, held that the enquiry and valuation made by the Collector are departmental in their character, for the purpose of enabling the Government to make a tender through him to the persons interested, and that it is open to him, in making his award as to the compensation to be offered, to consider all available information on the question.

3. It follows from this decision that as the Collector in making an enquiry and award under the Act is merely the departmental agent of the Government, it is open to the Local Government to issue instructions as to the information he is to take into account in making his valuation, and as to the course to be taken by him when he finds, as the result of his enquiry, that the amount of the compensation, which in his opinion should be allowed for the property, largely exceeds the estimates on which the acquisition was sanctioned.

4. I am directed to suggest that, where necessary, the rules in force under the Act should be revised in accordance with this decision, provision being made that in all cases in which land is acquired for Government or for a Local Body or Company :—

(1) The Collector of the district in which the property to be acquired is situated, should be consulted in framing the original estimates, and his opinion as to the rates to be adopted should be given full consideration.

(2) The officer making the award should give sufficient notice to the departmental or other officer concerned, and should take into consideration any representation which such officer may make, whether it is made orally or by letter. More especially he should, before making the award, allow such officer an opportunity of appearing in person or by agent and of producing evidence as to the value of the land.

(3) If the officer making the award is not the Collector of the district, he might be required before making the award, to refer to the Collector any case in which he proposes to award more than 10 per cent. in excess of the original estimate, or more than Rs. 10,000 or some similar limit. The Collector should have the power of requiring all cases to be referred to him before the award is given, and the acquiring officer should make his final award according to the instructions received from the Collector.

(4) When a case has been referred to the Court, the Collector should arrange for the defence of his award as if it were a suit against Government.

APPENDIX I.

Private negotiations with owners of land to be acquired for a public purpose.

Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 1780 R. C., dated the 12th November 1904.

I am directed to state, with reference to the Rules relating to the acquisition of land for railways issued with Public Works Department Circular No. IV Ry., dated the 4th September 1897, that the Government of India have had under consideration the question of permitting departmental and local officers to negotiate either directly or by deputy in certain cases, with the owners of land about to be taken up or acquired for a public purpose, with the object of coming to an amicable agreement with them as to the price to be paid *previous* to the initiation of proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act, and with a view of guarding against subsequent exorbitant demands or awards.

2. The Government of India are of opinion that there is no objection to the adoption of the procedure indicated above, in cases in which it may be considered that its application would result in economy, and to the statement of the settlement thus arrived at being communicated to the Land Acquisition Officer, who, though not strictly bound to accept in his award the price agreed on beforehand, will no doubt do so in ordinary cases.

3. I am to point out that, as it is considered necessary that there shall always be a perfectly clear understanding as to whether the price agreed upon does or does not include the additional 15 per cent. due under Section 23 (2) of the Act, the statement of the settlement arrived at through the deputy, agent or broker, should take the form of an agreement that the owner is willing to sell for a certain specified sum *plus* 15 per cent. for compensation, the sum of the two being the actual price agreed on. In all cases it is necessary that the final acquisition shall be effected in accordance with the procedure of the Act as indefeasible title is thereby secured.

4. With these remarks I am to request that when it is proposed to take up land in the neighbourhood of large cities, or other congested areas, the desirability of adopting the preliminary measures indicated above, may be fully considered.

5.—If a broker or agent is employed, any fee that it may be proposed to pay to him will require the sanction of the Government of India. Such fee would not ordinarily be made dependent on the price eventually paid. When a fee is sanctioned and paid, it would be treated as part of the cost of acquiring the land and would be accounted for accordingly.

APPENDIX J.

Extracts from Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 1628-R.C., dated the 17th October 1904 (circulated with their No. 1698-R.C., dated 1st November 1904).

2. * * I am to say that it is considered that the matter of the relinquishment of land in the possession of a Railway should be viewed from three distinct standpoints, namely :—

(i) Land which is likely to be required by the railway in the near future;

(ii) Land which may probably be required in the distant future;

(iii) Land for which the railway is not likely to have any further use, either in the present or the future.

3. In regard to (i), I am to say that the Government of India consider that such lands should remain in the custody of the Railway Authorities, and that the railway should not be called upon to relinquish them, and that the term "near future" should be liberally interpreted with reference to the probable requirements of the railway. Where there is any uncertainty the benefit of the doubt should be given to the railway in favour of retention. * * *

4. As regards (ii), I am to say that such lands should not be relinquished, but should be made over to the Revenue Authorities for *safe custody*. In doing so the attention of the Revenue Authorities should be invited to the terms of paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Circular No. 1367 R. C., dated the 19th August 1897, which prescribes that lands so transferred are not to be let or sold except on such terms of temporary occupation as will not interfere with their being made available on *short notice*, for railway purposes and those authorities should at the same time be informed that the conditions specified above may be best attained if the concurrence of the Railway Authorities is first obtained to any proposals that may be made for utilising the lands from time to time.

5. With regard to (iii) * * * I am to say that in cases where there is no reasonable doubt that the land will never be required by the railway it should be relinquished outright to the Revenue Authorities. * * But there is no objection to the Revenue Authorities retaining the lands after relinquishment till an offer is obtained more commensurate with its value than the amount likely to be realised by an early sale, and to the Revenue Authorities retaining and treating as "Land Revenue" any rent which may be realised by the temporary lease of such lands. In such cases all that is necessary is to ensure that, until sold, the land continues to appear as belonging to the railway in the Land Registers of the Revenue Authorities, and that its subsequent sale is not delayed for a period which is incommensurate with the enhanced price which it is likely to fetch.

APPENDIX K.

PREPARATION OF ESTIMATES OF THE COST OF LAND REQUIRED FOR RAILWAY OR OTHER LARGE PUBLIC PROJECTS.

Government of India, P. W. D., Circular No. XI Railway, dated 21st September 1895.

Cases have recently come to the notice of the Government of India in which the cost of land taken up for railway purposes has exceeded by several hundreds per cent. the cost shown in the detailed estimates; and while in some cases this difference appears to have been due to the inadequacy of the estimates, in others it was certainly caused, at least in part, by the exorbitant nature of the Collector's award under the Land Acquisition Act. It appears, therefore, advisable to issue instructions with the view of securing greater accuracy in the estimates and closer supervision over the awards, when land is taken up for large public projects, of whatever nature.

2. In paragraph 8, Chapter V, of the Rules for the preparation of railway projects, it is laid down that the data for the preparation of estimates of the cost of land should be obtained from the Civil authorities who are responsible for the valuation and assessment of all land taken up for public purposes. This rule has not always been observed in recent instances. Its observance is most important, as the Public Works Department authorities are not in a position to frame an estimate with any approach to accuracy.

3. The Civil authorities should, therefore, be in all cases requested to furnish data in the shape of rates per acre. This, however, they cannot do unless they are furnished with information as to the situation of the land to be taken up, as it is impossible to quote rates which shall be even approximately true for the whole of a large tract. A separate sketch map should, therefore, be furnished for each district traversed by the railway, canal, or other work, showing the exact course of the centre line of the land to be taken up, with reference to villages and towns. This map should be to a scale of one inch to the mile and should show village boundaries wherever they have been surveyed. The distances should also be marked upon it, and the average width of the strip to be taken up should be stated. For land near towns, or which for other reasons is likely to have a specially high value, a map to a sufficiently large scale should be prepared, showing the approximate boundaries of the land likely to be required, with a note of any valuable trees, buildings or other property for which compensation will have to be paid in addition to the price of the land itself. The Civil authorities' data will then take some such form as the following:—

Miles.	RUPEES PER ACRE.			REMARKS.
	CULTIVATED.		Uncultivated.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		
3—15	80*	30	10	
15—17	300	120	30	Town lands of Rampur.†
17—27	50	25	5	

* NOTE.—Land under tea will average about Rs. 800 per acre.

† NOTE.—Land within municipal limits will cost about Rs. 900 an acre; and in the town itself, say, Rs. 3 a square yard.

Appendix K.—Preparation of Estimates for Land.

4. When the work is confined to a single district the application should be made to the District officer; when it extends to more than one district, but lies within a single division, to the Commissioner; when to more than one division, to the chief revenue authority of the province. When the estimated value of the land exceeds Rs. 25,000 in any district, or one lakh in any division, the data must be forwarded to the Public Works Department authorities through the Commissioner or chief revenue authority respectively, who will countersign them and be responsible for them.

5. General rules should be framed in every province for the guidance of officers in estimating the value of land taken up under the Land Acquisition Act. It must be remembered that, while the owner of the land possesses the power of appeal from the award of the Collector, Government is deprived of that power, solely because it possesses executive control over his operations; and it is most important that such control should be efficiently exercised in the interests of the general taxpayer. The rules should lay down the data which should be collected and the principles upon which the award should be based.

6. When any considerable area of land is to be taken up for public purposes, a special officer should be deputed for the purpose, and care must be taken in his selection. Any special instructions that may be considered necessary in addition to the general rules above mentioned, should be carefully framed for his guidance, as for instance when land under tea or indigo has to be taken up. He should be furnished with the data mentioned in paragraph 3, and provision should be made for the exercise of effective control over his operations by the Collector of the district, to whom all his awards should be reported, so far as to show the area, kind of soil, rate per acre, and total amount in each case. Provision should be made that, in case of any proposed award exceeding largely the estimated rate, and the award being such that it will be the basis of or constitute a precedent for any very considerable expenditure, it should be reported for the Collector's approval *before* being announced. And if in the course of his proceedings the special officer finds that his awards are likely to exceed the aggregate estimate for the district by, say, 25 per cent. or more, a report should be submitted through the Collector to the Commissioner (and if the excess involved exceeds a lakh of rupees, to the Local Government) and further announcement of awards suspended till the latter's orders are received.

7. Whenever it is found that the original rates were materially under-estimated, and no sufficient reason is apparent, the officers responsible for them should invariably be called on to explain, as in no other way can the importance of framing the original estimates with care be effectually brought home to them.

8. Such are the general principles which the Government of India desire to see observed in the matter. The conditions of the several provinces vary so widely that details must be left to Local Governments. But all Local Governments and Administrations should proceed to frame rules giving general effect to the above principles and indicating the points as to which supplementary instructions will be required, based upon the circumstances of each individual case.

G C. Press, Simla.—No. 236 R.B.—25-4-07.—1,000.—C.G.S.

No. 408 of 1913.

Savanur, 12th June 1913.

From,

Rajerao Vithal Mangalvedhekar Esq., B.A.

Divan of Savanur.

To,

The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta

Railway Company,

M A D R A S .

Sir,

I understand that owing to large increase in traffic, passenger and goods a new bookong office and a goods shed have been ordered to be constructed at -- the Hattimattur Station.

2) A new road between Hattimattur Station and ---- Savanur, the Head Quarters of a State, has been built in recent years at the cost of the State and the Taluk Local Boards of Karajgi and Bankapur. Both the Up and Down mails stop at Hattimattur and the Government Post is now brought to Savanur from Hattimattur instead of from Yelavgi. The road between Yelavgi and Savanur is unsafe and dangerous. All the traffic has therefore -- been lately diverted to Hattimattur Railway Station.

3) It is absolutely necessary that a waiting room for the convenience of 1st & 2nd class passengers in addition to one for 3rd class passengers, should be -- added to the booking office.

As the importance of the Station has now immense--ly increased I hope you will consider that two ---- waiting rooms are, as stated above, highly desirable and pass orders accordingly.

Matter taken up by the S & R Co.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Divan of Savanur.

Through - O/C

Meharban Lt. Nawab Saheb Diler Jung Bahadur

Reference on the Collector & P. Agent Shahpur's No. 5257 dated 24th July 1913.

No. S. Poll 28 of 1913

Belgaum 26-7-13

The Collector & the P. Agent's attention is invited to his No. 5583 of 22-7-13 with which a statement of landed property held by Mr Mangalvedhekar was received. If Mr Mangalvedhekar has not acquired any new or alienated any old landed property during the last year, a declaration in form B should please be submitted as soon as possible. (Vide G.R. G.D. No 3000 dated 10th June 1903).

sd/-

for Commissioner

No. S 367 of 1913

forwarded to the Dewan of Travancore for very early compliance.

Sd R Skittler

for Collector &
P. Agent

No. S 16

Resubmitted with ex.

2) A statement of the landed property held for the year 31st March 1913 is enclosed. There has been no change in the statement submitted last year as the G.R. referred above is not traceable in this office records, requiring the declaration could not be submitted in proper form. With a view to avoid delay, a fresh statement has been submitted

Dewan Sawmy

Dewan Sawmy
29-2-13

File

~~Land Acquisition~~ File.

Land Acquisition

ది. నెం. 166.

అక్కడ కొంతమందికి నష్టం ఉన్నది.

నష్టం కలగకుండా 35 అడుగుల వెడల్పు 24 అడుగుల

నష్టం లేకుండా, నష్టం అయ్యే వారికి కొంత

పరిహారం చెల్లించడం జరుగుతుంది నష్టపోయే

వారికి ఆ నష్టపరిహారం చెల్లించి వారిని ఆదుకోవడం

జరుగుతుంది. తేది - 29/12/14

కనుక దయచేసి ఆమోదించగలరు: ఎస్టిమేట్ కు పరిపాలనా

అనుమతి మంజూరు చేయగలరు

29/12/14

Kulkarni

Divanji

72

1-7-14

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ಸಂ. ಇ.
೧೦೧ 6/2

ಶ್ರೀ.. [illegible]

[illegible] 6/2/16

[illegible]

No 490 Land. Requisite
8th September 1913.

The Diwan is requested to acquire Pardi No 35 for the public purpose of bradening the road on the west of the tennis Court and for the construction of a reading room and library, either by private negotiations or under the land acquisition act.

7.9.13. Lt.
Nawab Of Savanur.

Inv No 599.

8-9-13 -
Diwan

Mr. Namurkhan is asked in writing to appear in person & to say what he has to say in the matter await 9/9/13

Diwan

17-9-13
Say.

Statement of Mr Namurkhan is taken & recorded
22-9-13 Dep

Mr Kasimkhan (Ahmedbi Sahel) is asked to say if she is willing to part with her share of the Pardi on payment of compensation. Is await 25/9/13

Diwan

No 698. Diwan

OFFICE OF THE NAWAB OF SAVANUR STATE.
I. No. 577
14. OCT. 1913
Compilation

Returned with compliments

2) The parties interested in the Pardi so (Mr Namurkhan & Mrs. Ahmedbi) are willing to part with their portions in

their possession on payment of compensation at such rate as the State may think proper. Dr Nanubhai however asks that the site in front of his (father's) house may be given to him in exchange for this Pandi R.O., as an alternative.

3) He asks that that compensation at the rate of equal to 25 times the assessment with P.R.O (which is Rs 3-8-0) may be granted considering that the P.R.O is enclosed by a wall & is situated in an important locality.

4) On payment of the compensation the Karbhari will be asked to execute a sale deed in the name of the State as ordinary title

5) The compensation will be paid by Keep provision long some suitable head in the Budget.

Grown

13-10-73 14/10 Reference to the Divan

14

For orders.

Below Dewanaheb's No 698 dated 13.10.13
Land Acquisition
No 571. 20 October 13.

The Undersigned agrees with the Diwan and on payment of Compensation equal to 25times the assessment a sale deed should be executed and and the posession of the land be taken.

Lt Nawab
Of Savanur.
18-10-13

In No. 723.
20-10-13
No 759

Returned with compliments

2) A draft lease prepared in consultation with the Govt (State) Pleader Mr Venkataramanaiah is enclosed for perusal & return when a sale deed

which be executed as desired

3) All the enclosures are returned

Raghunath Rao
Diwan

Savanur
8/11/13

No 622.

22nd November 1913.

OFFICE OF THE NAWAB OF SAVANUR STATE.
I. No. 628
11. NOV. 1913.
Compilation

Seen & returned with Compliments as desired for further action

Nawab

The sale deed has been kept in

the Treasury safeguard

B.V.H.

No 38 of 1914

Returned with compliments

2) The sale deed has been

got executed.

3) Orders are kindly solicited

to make necessary corrections

in the survey records in

consequence of the acquisition

of the Pardi No. 35.

Savanur,
17-1-14.

Diwan Savanur

OFFICE OF THE NAWAB OF SAVANUR STATE.
I. No. 25
17. JAN. 1914
Compilation Office of the

No 27
22nd January 1914.

In No 57

Returned with compliments.

2. The sanction asked for in para 3 above is accorded.

22/1/14

Nawab

No 115

Savanur February 1914.

Returned respectfully to Meharban Lt Nawabsaheb Zilesjung Bahadur.

2. The survey records have been corrected as per above orders.

3. Orders are solicited to write off the rent on the Pardi No 35 from the next year, 1914-15.

Kidlemard
Dewan Savanur

OFFICE OF THE NAWAB OF SAVANUR STATE.
I. No. 83
12. FEB. 1914
Compilation

No 86
19 February 1914.

Returned with Compliments.

2. The sanction asked for in para 3 above is accorded.

Dated 160

Akbar Hyder
Nawab

19-2-14

Orders issued to the Cs. of Savanur accdly

7/4/14.

Kidlemard
Dewan

File Have the Survey records been corrected?
8/4/14
7/4/14

Land Acquisition

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಎಫ್. 60 ಲಾವಣಿ ಅಲ್ಲಾ

ಯಗಾದಿ ಸಣ್ಣಗೌಡನ: ಅಕ್ಕದಬ್ಬಿ ಸಾಹುಕಾರ್ ಅ. ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರ ಸಾಹುಕಾರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಕಟ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ನಿ ಸಾಹುಕಾರ್ರ ಕಡೆಯವರಾದ ಕಳೆದ ಶಿರಾಳ ಕಿಸಾಬ್ ಹುಸೇನ್ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹುಕಾರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಕಾಳಯವರ ಕೈಯ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಚ ತಿಂಗಳ 35 ಗೆಜ್ಜ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನಿಪೀಠ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ಬಾವಿಯ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸಂ. ೧೮೮೭ ನೆ ಸಾಲಿನ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ ತಿಂಗಳ ಕಾಲದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ 490 ನೆ ಪ್ರ. ಓ. 8/9/13 ಗಾವಸಿ.

ಅ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ೨೮.೭ ಅಂಗಾಂಶದ ಕಾಲ ಪಾಯಿಸಿ ೨ ಬಾವಿ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗಾಧವಾದ ೨೮.೭ ಮನುಷ್ಯರವಾದ ಮಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದರು ಸಿ ಶಂಕರ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ ಸಾಹುಂಬ ಕಾಗಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲು ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅ ಬಾಗಾಲ್ಲಿ ೧೪ ಮಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ ಬಾಗಲು ಅಂದರೆ ಶಂಕರಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದ ಅಸಾಂಬ ಕಾಗಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲ್ಕಿ ಮಗಳ ಮಗ್ಗದ ಕಾಲ್ಕಿ ಕಲ್ಲು. ಕಾಗಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.

ಸಲಿ ಕಾಗಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲು ಸಾಗುವಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಕ್ರಮಾಗಿ ಅಮಾಲ್ಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಲಿ.

ಇಂ.. ಅಮಲ್ಯ.
25/9/13.

DIVAN Lavani

Diwan, Lavanur.

ಅಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಮಂಜಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಸಿ ಸಾಹುಕಾರ್ರ ಸಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 25/9/13

Diwan

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Land Acqu

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

2-10-13

Land. Acqn

ಸಿದ್ದಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕು ಹೆಗ್ಗರಣಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. ೪೫ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಜಮೀನು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು

(೧೩)

(೧೩)

(೧೩)

Land acquired for M. & S. M. Ry.

Letter No 4065 of 14th June 1915. from the Collector and Political Agent Dharwar to the Nawab of Savanur.

" I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter No 3237-10/L dated 9/10th June 1915, from the Deputy Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Dharwar, and to request that you will kindly issue early instructions to your subordinates to comply with the Deputy -- Chief Engineer's request. The result of the action taken may kindly be communicated to me at your early convenience.

No/32 of 1915

Huzur Office 18th June 1915.

Copy, with copy of the enclosures, forwarded with compliments to the Divan of Savanur for needful early action & report.

2) The State Engineer is, in the opinion of the undersigned, only the proper person who can be entrusted with the work. He is already in Dharwar and there is no -- difficulty in asking him to see the Deputy Chief Engineer at Dharwar.

Office Superintendent

For Nawab Saheb.

Inbo 415 — 18/6/15

No 470 of 1915

Savanur 18th June 1915.

Forwarded with compliments to the State Engineer for compliance & reports

— Dewan

Divan in charge.

File 79-15 Divan in charge

No 66 of 1915

P. W. Department

Savanur 15th July 15

Respectfully

Respectfully Returned.

The measurer may kindly be asked to see whether there are any encroachments or deviation on the fields from the measurements shown in the deposited set of land plans handed over at the time of construction of Railway Lines if traceable.

Juho
467
15-7-15

R. [illegible]
State Engineer.

15/7/15 [illegible]

Please obtain the deposited set of land plans referred to in the accompt.
15/7/15 [illegible]

Sir, Record Keeper says that he has not yet found them out, as already requested by the State Engineer.
[illegible] 17/7/15

A ref: to the Dy Chief Engineer M & S may may be made for furnishing this State with the set of land plans & schedule.
17/7/15 [illegible]

No of 1915.
Savanur 1st September 1915.

Respectfully Resubmitted to Meherban Lt. Nawab Sahib Diler Jung Bahadur Savanur state for favour of perusal, ~~with reference to his office No~~

Diwan of Savanur

Letter No 3237-10/L from the Deputy Chief Engineer Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company Dharwar to the Collector and Political Agent Dharwar.

Subject- Final Land Plans- Savanur State.

" The Government of Bombay in their Revenue Department having ordered the preparation and submission of a set of final land plans of S.M. Railway for the Bombay Presidency showing all the land now actually in the Possesion of the Railways, and as it essential that the Final Land Plans should be accepted by the Revenue authorities before --- Government can sanction their adoption as the standard for future reference , I have the honour to enclose a -- copy of an extract from my letter NoD/ 222 dated 22nd February 1905 to the Agent S. M .Railway regarding the Procedure to be adopted in the preparation of Final Land Plans of "A" class land standing in the possession of the Railway at the end of 1904.

" That the railway prepare a complete set of land plans by Collectorate or Native States giving only "A" class lands showing village boundary only (no fieldboundaries) acquired up to date say end of 1904, if convenient, in accordance with various plans submitted from timeto time to the consultin-g Engineer, and the Re-venue Department.

On the completion of these plans for any Revenue -- District the Collector of such District be asked to send to Dharwar a Revenue Surveyor or other experienced representative with his deposited set of land plans for reconciliation and to be made to agree with the set brought up to date in the Chief Engineer's office at Dhawar.

Any difference found at the time of reconciliation to be recorded in detail and if necessary verified individually on the ground by representatives of both -- parties but at the joint expense of the Revenue Department and Raiway.

This verification and correction up to date will enable each Collector to have one complete set of plans in

agreement with our copies ~~mfrm~~ considered desirable we could supply (after reconcilation) one set of such plans each to junior consulting Engineer and Collector in suppression those already previously deposited."

The then Junior Consulting Engineer for Railways, Dhawar replied that the Procedure proposed for adoption received the concurrence of the Revenue Department.

A complete set of Final LandPlans of Savanur State, under your control, has been prepared and I therefore request that you will kindly arrange with the State to send to my office a Revenue Surveyor or other experienced English knowing representative with the deposited set of Land plans of Savanur State for reconciliation with ~~th~~ the upto date Final land Plans now prepared by me.

As the Government is pressing for an early submission of these Final Land Plans I trust you will please let this matter have your early attention.

True copy.

Land acquired by S. M. Ry

Letter No. 3237/10/L dated 2nd July 1915, from the Deputy Chief Engineer, M. S. M. Railway, Dharwar, to the Collector of Dharwar.

.....

Subject - Final Land Plans. Savanur State.

" I have thehonour to invite your kind attention to my letter No. 3237/10-L of 9/10th June 1915, and request the favour of your kindly arranging with the State authorities to send their representative with the deposited set of land plans for reconciliation with the upto date Final Land Plans prepared by me.

2. If the deposited land plan are forth coming from the State I shall be glad to send one complete set for their acceptance countersignature and return.

3. Kindly let me hear.

No. 4768 of 1915.

Dharwar, 12th July 1915.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Navab of Savanur in continuation of this office No. 4065 of 14th June 1915.

Inwd No 170
20-7-1915

for Collector and Political Agent,
Dharwar.

Forwarded with compliments to the Diwan of Savanur for necessary action & report in continuation of this office No 132 of 18-6-1915

Inwd No 489

Cut. No 181 20-7-915
21/7/1915

Navab of Savanur

office - A ref. has been made to the Dy chief Engineer to furnish this office with a set of land plans + schedule + so await information.

Dwani.

Land requisition S.M.Ry
No. 543 of 1915.

From,

The Diwan of Savanur State

To,

The Deputy Chief Engineer M. & S. M. Railway, Dharwar.

17-7-15.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to furnish me with the set of land plans & schedule of the Savanur State as they can not be found on the records of this office. They are required in connection with the subject referred to in your letter No. 3237-10 L to the Collector & Political Agent Dharwar. It will be returned when done with.

Reminder to No 543
No. 613 3-8-15
Diwan

I have &c
Diwan

- and Forward to S. M. Ry

The Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway. Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

Dy: CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

Dharwar, 31st July 1915 191

No. 3237/10.L

The Divan of Savanur,

Savanur.

Sir,

Final Land plans Savanur State.

With reference to your No.543 of 17th July 1915, I have the honour to forward herewith a set of Final Land plans of your State for favour of your countersignature and early return.

2. A set of these plans will in due course, be sent to you through the Political Agent of your State.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Enclos.4
(L.P.No.30,36 to 38)

Ag.Dy.Chief Engineer.

2/8/15

558.

B.T.

5/8/15

The land plans are sent to the Circle Inspector for verification

Plans sent for verification to the Circle Inspector. Await 6-8-15.

Send a copy to S. M. Ry

The Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

Dy. Chief Engineer's Office,

Dharwar, 18th August 1915 191

No. 3237/10.L

The Divan of Savanur,

Savanur.

Dear Sir,

Final Land plans, Savanur State.

I have the honour to refer you to my No.3237/10.L dated 31st July/2nd August 1915, and request the favour of your kindly returning the plans sent therewith duly countersigned in token of acceptance.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for Dy. Chief Engineer.

B.T.

Inco 621

21/8/15

21-8-15

To return

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 30-36-37-38 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 6-8-15 [illegible]

Kulkarni

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 7/8/15.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

and ack by S.M.Ry

No. of 1915.

To,

The Dy Chief Engineer, M&S.M.
Railway, Dharwar.

Sir,

With ref. to your no. 3237/10 I dated 19th Inst. I have the honor to return herewith Land plans no. 30, 36, 37 & 38 ~~duly~~ ~~countersigned~~ received with your no. 3237/10 I duly countersigned & request you to acknowledge the receipt of them.

I have &c

Dy

Land Acquisition S.M.R.Y.
No.) of 1915.

To,

Meh: Lt. Nawab Saheb D.J.B.
Savanur.

Savanur 1-9-15.

Sir,

With ref: to your No. 181 dated 20th July last I beg to report that a set of Final Land Plans of this State received from the Dy Chief Engineer M. & S. M. Railway Dharwar was verified and returned to him duly countersigned.

I have &c
[illegible]
[illegible]

Sec. L. & S.M. Ry.

The Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway. Co., Ltd.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

Dy Chief Engineer's Office,

Dharwar, 1st September 1915 191

No. 3237/10/L

The Divan of Savanur,

Savanur.

Sir,

Final Land plans-Savanur State.

I have the honour to invite your kind attention to my No.3237/10/L of 15th Instant and request the favour of your kindly disposing of the reference at a very early date.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Dy. Chief Engi-neer

B.T.

3-9-15

No 650 of 1915.

Savanur 12th August 1915.

From,

K. G. Kalghatigi Esquire

Divan of Savanur.

To,

Meherban Lt. Nawab Saheb Diler Jung

Bahadur Savanur State.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that Rs 850/- are to be paid into the Government Treasury on account of compensation to be paid to the owners of lands taken up for Savanur Hatti-Mattur Station Road. Rs650/- only are provided in the current year's budget & the deficit of Rs 200/- is to be met by re-appropriation. I, therefore beg to propose that Rs 200/- may be taken from Rs 10000/- provided in the current year's budget for a new Mahal at Savanur as there is no money available for the purpose. If the Proposal is approved a re-appropriation statement will be sub-mitted for sanction.

The State Engineer has utilized & means to utilize all the sums provided in the budget for the several works of the P. W. Department.; but it is not likely that all the money at the disposal of the P. W. Department will be used up. Out of the balance that may remain to the credit of the P.W. Department at the end of March next, the sum now proposed to be re-appropriated may be taken towards the construction of the new Mahal.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Divan of Savanur.

OFFICE OF THE NAWAB
No. 197
SAVANUR

No 232 of 1915

19th August 1915

Returned with compliments.

2) One third of the contribution only is to be paid by the State & it may be debited to the work. The other 2/3 for the present may be debited to the accounts of the Taluka Local Boards. This arrangement will not necessitate the proposed re-appropriation.

Sr. No
603.

Abdul Rajak Khan

Nawab of Savanur.

Agadi to Comply.

19-8-15

Money remitted as ordered

1-9-15.

Census

Pol
(Census)

Census—Native States.
Inclusion of — in the Census of 1911.

No. 5227.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1909.

Letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1398-I.B., dated the 18th July 1909:—

"I am directed to refer to the letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1880-I.A., dated the 5th July 1899, regarding the Census of 1901.

"2. It has been decided that the same territories shall be included in the Census of 1911 as in 1901, and I am to inform you that the Census Commissioner will be authorised, as on the last occasion, to communicate direct with Local Governments and Administrations on the subject."

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this letter be forwarded to all Political Agents for information, with reference to Government Resolution No. 5333, dated the 28th July 1899.

J. T. SCOTSON,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Pálanpur,
The Political Agent, Sávantvádi,
The Collector and Political Agent, Surat,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sátára,
The Collector and Political Agent, Thána,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kolába,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kaira,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sholápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Poona,
The Collector and Political Agent, Násik,
The Collector and Political Agent, Bijápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sukkur.

Pol 845

Off. 6099 of 1909 7/8/09

Copy forwarded for information to the Diwan of Sawnur

R B Kinellar
for Political Agent,
Dharwar

Through,
The Asstt Political Agent

C/o 502 of 1909
Bhamo 23-8-09

Forwarded

W D Lewis.
1908 Sub Pol. Agent.

In No 602.

File

Copy of letter No. S.V.N. 113 dated 16th May 1919 from the Political Agent, Dharwar, to this office.

Subject:-- Census of libraries in India.

My friend,

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India have before them the question of compiling & publishing a census of libraries in India, and they desire to enlist the --- co-operation of the Durbars. They have accordingly called for ---- information regarding the libraries in State limits in the form --- appended.

2. If you have no objection, I shall be glad to have similar information as regards libraries in your State for transmission to Government.

3. It is to be noted --

There are no such libraries here. 19.5.19

1) that no libraries containing less than 5000 volumes should be included in the census, save libraries of special interest

2) that no library should be included which is mainly a libran of works of fiction

3) that school & college libraries should be included only if they contain a considerable number of books of interest and value other than ordinary text books.

Yours sincerely,

No. 421 of 1919.

Huzur office, Savanur.

Dated 19th May 1919.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Divan of Savanur for report.

Wasler Chitnis Capt.

(for) Nawab of Savanur.

No. 55/Ofc. Divan's office Savanur 20/5/19.

Recd 27/5/19

To The Huzur.

Sir,

Your no. above.

I have the honour to report that there are no such Libraries in this State for the present.

Huzur 28/5/19

I have the honour to be

Census of libraries in India.

1	Serial no:
2	Name of library
3	Where situated
4	Date of foundation
5	Ownership
6	Staff (showing whether there are any trained librarians, Pandits Maulvis, etc).
7	Income and its source.
8	Grant for purchase of books and periodicals
9	No. of printed books & pamphlets.
10	No. of periodicals (each series counted as one)
11	No. of manuscript in each language or groups of languages.
12	No. of paints (i.e. drawings engravings, plates, etc) and photographs (each volume counted as one)
13	No. of maps and plans
14	Dates and nature (i.e. whether author catalogues or subject-indexes of the catalogues in volume form.
	Nature (i.e. whether author catalogues or subject indexes) of the catalogues in card cabinets.
15	Accessibility to the public & conditions of loan of books
16	Interborrowing if any with other libraries & the class of books in which those libraries are specially strong.
17	Speciality, if any, i.e. any class of books & periodicals in which the library is specially strong.

Reciprocity

Omission of the Court of the Administrator, Sachin, from the list of Courts specified in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 4052-I.A. and 4053-I.A., dated the 18th September 1902, regarding reciprocity in the matter of service of processes and the execution of decrees between British Indian Courts, Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council, and Native State Courts.

No. 2869-I.A..

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th July 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 229-B. and 650-A. of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 4052-I.A. and 4053-I.A., dated the 18th September 1902, namely—

"In the lists of Civil Courts specified therein as situate in the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with His Majesty which have not been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, the following entry, under the head 'Sachin (Surat),' shall be omited, namely—

'Court of the Administrator, Sachin.'".

(Signed) S. H. BUTLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Endorsement by the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 2870-I.A., dated the 13th July 1908.

A copy of the foregoing Notification is forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, with reference to the letter from that Government, No. 3992, dated the 8th June 1908.

No. 5054.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1908.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the foregoing papers be forwarded to all the officers to whom Government Resolution No. 7437, dated the 9th October 1902, was addressed.

J. E. B. HOTSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,

[*P. T. O.*

The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Pálanpur,
The Political Agent, Sávantvádi,
The Collector and Political Agent, Surat,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sátára,
The Collector and Political Agent, Thána,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kolába,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kaira,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sholápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Poona,
The Collector and Political Agent, Násik,
The Collector and Political Agent, Bijápur,
The Judicial Commissioner in Sind,
All District Judges,
The Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Surat and Broach,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karáchi,
The Prothonotary and Registrar of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature, Original Side, Bombay,
The Registrar of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay. } By letter.
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Off. 5459 of 190 10/8/08.
+ guidance

Copy forwarded for information to the Assistant Political Agent Savnur

Ch. No. 159
14-8-08.

Head Clerk,
to the Collector of Dharwar.

No. 1101 of 1908
Dharwar, 11th August 1908.

Forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for information.

Recd 16-8-08 Sedro
5482

Political Agent.

Omission of the Court of the Administrator, Sachin, from the list of Courts specified in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 4052-I.A. and 4053-I.A., dated the 18th September 1902, regarding reciprocity in the matter of service of processes and the execution of decrees between British Indian Courts, Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council, and Native State Courts.

No. 2869-I.A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th July 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 229-B. and 650-A. of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 4052-I.A. and 4053-I.A., dated the 18th September 1902, namely—

"In the lists of Civil Courts specified therein as situate in the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with His Majesty which have not been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, the following entry, under the head 'Sachin (Surat),' shall be omited, namely—

'Court of the Administrator, Sachin'".

(Signed) S. H. BUTLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Endorsement by the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 2870-I.A., dated the 13th July 1908.

A copy of the foregoing Notification is forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, with reference to the letter from that Government, No. 3992, dated the 8th June 1908.

No. 5054.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1908.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the foregoing papers be forwarded to all the officers to whom Government Resolution No. 7437, dated the 9th October 1902, was addressed.

J. E. B. HOTSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,

[*P. T. O.*

The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Pálanpur,
The Political Agent, Sávantvádi,
The Collector and Political Agent, Surat,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sátára,
The Collector and Political Agent, Thána,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kolába,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kaira,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sholápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Poona,
The Collector and Political Agent, Násik,
The Collector and Political Agent, Bijápur,
The Judicial Commissioner in Sind,
All District Judges,
The Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Surat and Broach,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karáchi,
The Prothonotary and Registrar of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature, Original Side, Bombay,
The Registrar of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay. } By letter.
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Ofa. 5459 of 190 10/8/08
Jgmi Sance
Copy forwarded for information to the Dewan of Savnur

Recd 12-8-08
Inno 5471.

Head Clerk,
to the Collector of Dharwar.

Revised orders of the Government of India, regarding the omission of the Court of the Administrator, Sachin, from the list of Courts specified in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 4053-I.A., dated the 18th September 1902, and No. 2877-I.A., dated the 13th July 1906, regarding reciprocity in the matter of service of processes and the execution of decrees between British Indian Courts, Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council, and Native State Courts.

No. 3401-I.A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th August 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 229-B and 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2869-I.A., dated the 13th July 1908, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4053-I.A., dated the 18th September 1902, and No. 2877-I.A., dated the 13th July 1906, namely —

In the lists of Civil Courts specified therein as situate in the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with His Majesty, which have not been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, the following entry, under the head "Sachin (Surat)", shall be omitted, namely :—

"Court of the Administrator, Sachin."

(Signed) S. H. BUTLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Endorsement by the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 3402-I.A., dated the 24th August 1908.

A copy of the foregoing Notification is forwarded to the Government of Bombay, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2870-I.A., dated the 13th July 1908.

No. 5957.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1908.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the foregoing papers be forwarded to all the Officers to whom Government Order No. 5054, dated the 24th July 1908, was addressed.

J. E. B. HOTSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,

[*P. T. O.*

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Pálanpur,
The Political Agent, Sávantvádi,
The Collector and Political Agent, Surat,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sátára,
The Collector and Political Agent, Thána,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kolába,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kaira,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sholápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Poona,
The Collector and Political Agent, Násik,
The Collector and Political Agent, Bijápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sukkur (with copies of Government Resolutions No. 7437, dated the 9th October 1902, and No. 5054, dated the 24th July 1908.)
The Judicial Commissioner in Sind,
All District Judges,
The Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Surat and Broach,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karáchi,
The Prothonotary and Registrar of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature, Original Side, Bombay, } By letter.
The Registrar of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, } By letter.
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

NOTE.—This notification has been republished under No. 5861, dated 2nd September 1908, at page 1370 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 3rd September 1908, Part I.

Cfa. 6615 of 1908 30-9-08

Copy forwarded for information to the

Divan of Savanur,

Head Clerk,
to the Collector of Dharwar.

6/10/08

Revised orders of the Government of India, regarding the omission of the Court of the Administrator, Sachin, from the list of Courts specified in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 4053-I.A., dated the 18th September 1902, and No. 2877-I.A., dated the 13th July 1906, regarding reciprocity in the matter of service of processes and the execution of decrees between British Indian Courts, Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council, and Native State Courts.

No. 3401-I.A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th August 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 229-B and 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2869-I.A., dated the 13th July 1908, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4053-I.A., dated the 18th September 1902, and No. 2877-I.A., dated the 13th July 1906, namely :—

In the lists of Civil Courts specified therein as situate in the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with His Majesty, which have not been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, the following entry, under the head "Sachin (Surat)", shall be omitted, namely :—

"Court of the Administrator, Sachin."

(Signed) S. H. BUTLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Endorsement by the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 3402-I.A., dated the 24th August 1908.

A copy of the foregoing Notification is forwarded to the Government of Bombay, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2870-I.A., dated the 13th July 1908.

No. 5957.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1908.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the foregoing papers be forwarded to all the Officers to whom Government Order No. 5054, dated the 24th July 1908, was addressed.

J. E. B. HOTSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,

[*P. T. O.*

Pol 1081

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Pálanpur,
The Political Agent, Sávantvádi,
The Collector and Political Agent, Surat,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sátára,
The Collector and Political Agent, Thána,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kolába,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kaira,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sholápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Poona,
The Collector and Political Agent, Násik,
The Collector and Political Agent, Bijápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sukkur (with copies of Government Resolutions No. 7437, dated the 9th October 1902, and No. 5054, dated the 24th July 1908.)
The Judicial Commissioner in Sind,
All District Judges,
The Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Surat and Broach,
The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karáchi,
The Prothonotary and Registrar of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature, Original Side, Bombay,
The Registrar of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, } By letter.
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

NOTE.—This notification has been republished under No. 5861, dated 2nd September 1908, at page 1370 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 3rd September 1908, Part I.

Cir. 6615 of 1908 30/9/08

Copy forwarded for information to

THE ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT, [illegible]

Rec'd 6-10-08 No. 218

No. 510 of 1908.
Dharwar, 9th October 1908.
Forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur for information.
Recd 12-10-08

Head Clerk,
to the Collector of Dhárwar.

Copy of letter no L.A.W.12 D/ 31st Oct. 1916 from the Political Agent to Meher Lt. Nawab Saheb, D.G. Bahadur Savanur State.

---

1) I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of G.R. Political Dept. No 6720 of 18-9-16 & to request that you will please inform me whether you see any objection or necessity to the proposed amendment at ~~any~~ an early date as also the practice now existing between Dharwar & Savanur.

No 6730 of 1916

Huzur office Savanur
Date 9th Nov. 1916

Forwarded with compliments to the Diwan of Savanur to enclose herewith early the correspondence regarding the reciprocity of execution of decrees of the State Courts in British India, Courts and Vice Versa, which is pending in his office since a long time.

2) The Dhe[illegible]an of the Subjudge[illegible]an

the subject as to how its introduction affects the State, should be called for & submitted to this office at an early date.

Sd/ Abdul Majid Khan
Nawab of Savanur.

No 537 of 1916

Savanur 10th Nov. 1916.

Forwarded with enclosure with compliments to the First Subordinate Judge Savanur for favour of early compliance & return.

Sd/ R. B. Punekar
Dewan

No 1770 of 1916.

First class Subjudge's office
Savanur 18th Nov. 1916.

Returned with compliments as desired. The undersigned sees no objection to the proposed amendment. The practice in vogue at present is for a decreeholder in a British Court ~~who~~ who wishes to execute it within the limits of this State, gets a copy of

No 378 of 1911.

Camp: Dharwar. 14th August 1911.

Reciprocity

The attention of the Diwan of Sawanur is invited to this Office reference No 378 dated 14th instant regr: the mutual reciprocity with the Sangali, Jamkhandi & states & he is requested to state when he will be ~~rep~~ able to reply to the same.

16, 8/11

In No 821.

C W Lumsden,
Assistant Political
Agent
Dharwar

the decree from the said Court together with a certificate from the Court to the effect that the said decree is satisfied and then he ~~[illegible]~~ institutes a fresh suit in this Court basing his claim on the said decree. This process entails much trouble & delay. The parties will be saved from this unnecessary trouble if the decrees of this Court are executed by the Courts in British India & vice versa. Considering the advantages of this reciprocity of the execution of decrees, the undersigned is of opinion that the loss of Court fees in such suits can safely be looked upon as insignificant & can therefore be ignored.

Srinivas R
Sd/ Subjudge F.C.

No 546. of 1916

Savanur 14th Nov. 1916.

Respectfully submitted to the Huzur with an expression of concurrence in the opinion of the Subjudge H.C. in the matter. The previous correspondence is enclosed herewith as desired.

O.C. Diwan Savanur

Respected Sir,

I would humbly request the favour of your honour referring this office no 546 14-11-16 which is being awaited for the same long time.

Subject: Reciprocity in respect of decrees between the State & subs of British India & vice versa.

Shaste

Dwn

Awaits 14/2 24/3

Reminder again

Reciprocity is a question of decrees between the State & subs of British India & vice versa.

Awaits 8/9/11

Dwn Lwn

Sir, Diwan

his orders are sought in the matter of this apparently the old procedure must be followed

No 506 6/5/19

Respected Sir, 14/5/19

Dwn

are no orders received? as to reciprocity in force

6/5/19

Dwn

Decrees

Native States

Procedure for the transmission of British India Courts in for execution.

Government of Bombay

Political Department.

Resolution No. 6720

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1916.

The Government of India, in their notification No. 2053-I.B., dated the 22nd September 1911, in the Foreign Department, notified for general information that certain Native States had agreed that the decrees passed by Civil Courts in British India might be executed by the Courts in their territories which were detailed thereunder. But no provision appears to have been made for the procedure by

which the decree of a British India Court should reach the Native state Court by which it was to be executed. Nor is any such provision included in the Civil procedure Code 1908.

2 It has been brought to the notice of Government that difficulties have arisen in connection with decrees of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, which it was desired to obtain execution through the Civil Courts of Rajapipla state in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Such decrees are submitted by the Solicitors of the decree holders, together with the necessary certificates of non-political Agent for transmission through the Rajapipla Darbar to the proper Court in Rajpipla State. The Darbar points out that the practice hitherto

in force in the state is that the decree should be forwarded by the decree-holder through the British Court which passed the decree. The Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, on the other hand, pointed to the absence of any provision of law or statutory rule enabling the Court to send its decree to a native state Court for execution. It may be mentioned that only certain parts of the Civil Procedure Code apply to the Presidency Small Cause Courts, their procedure being in others respects regulated by rules framed by the High Court under section 9 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act 1882 (XV of 1882). But the Registrar's position would have been equally tenable in the case of a Court to which the Civil

Procedure Code applies in its entirety.

3. "It is believed that another procedure also in use is for the decree-holder to obtain a copy of the judgement and decree of the Small Cause Court, and then to file a suit in the Native State Court. It was, however, evidently the intention of the Government of India, when issuing their notification above quoted, that the necessity for a fresh suit in the Native State Court should be avoided.

4. Primâ facie it would appear to be a desirable precaution that the decree should be required to be forwarded to the Political Agent not by the decree-holder direct, but by the British Court at the instance of the decree-holder.

If this procedure is to be followed, it is a matter for consideration whether a section ought to be inserted in the Civil Procedure Code, enabling the British Indian Courts in this behalf, and requiring decrees forwarded by such Courts to duly authorised Native State Courts to be forwarded to such Courts through the proper channel. It has been objected that such direction, while binding on the British Indian Courts, would also be an implied direction, to Native State Courts, and in this respect would be objectionable. The Agent to the Governor, Kathiwar, the Resident at Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States and the Political Agents of Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Surat Kolaba, Sholapur, Sawantwadi and Dharwar are requested to report their opinions.

on the subject generally. The opinions of Political Agents who are subordinate to a Commissioner should be submitted through the Commissioner, who is requested to add his own opinion. If legislation on the point is considered desirable, it should further be considered whether the following draft of a section to be inserted in Civil Procedure Code would meet the requirements of the case:—

"45-A.

So much of the foregoing sections of this part as empowers a court to send a decree for execution to another Court shall be construed as empowering a Court in British India to send a decree for execution to any Court situate in the territories of any Native prince or state in alliance with His Majesty and not established or

continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council to which the Governor-General in Council has, by notification in the Gazette of India, declared this section to apply. Every decree so sent shall be sent by the Court in British India to the Court in respect of which such notification has been published as aforesaid by such channel or means as may be prescribed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council".

The opinion of the Political officers is also desired as to what channel should be prescribed for the above purpose.

Sd/- A. F. Kendersley.
Under Secretary to Govt.

Copy of letter No. Law 12 dated 12th July 1919 from the Political Agent, Dharwar, to the Huzur Office, Savanur

My friend

In reply to your reminder No. 437 of 22nd May 1919, I have the honour to state that your No. 717 of November 20th, 1916 does not seem to call for any reply. The suggested amendment of the Civil Procedure Code which occasioned the correspondence is presumably still being considered by the Government of India.

No. 655 of 1919.
Huzur Office, Savanur
Dated, 24th July 1919.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Divan of Savanur for information, with reference to his report No. 506 dated 14th May 1919.

Capt
Nawab of Savanur